INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 285— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1929. ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NEW ALL-INDIA LABOUR FEDERATION.

AFFILIATION RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN IN OPEN SESSION.

Seceders' Reasons For Parting Company.

"RESOLUTIONS, OPPOSED TO GENUINE WORKING CLASS INTERESTS."

Dewan Chamanlal Hits Out.

NAGPUR, Dec. 1.

The proceedings of the open session of the Trade Union Congress were far from being lively owing to the abstention of a large number of delegates from participation in the proceedings in accordance with the statements read out at the beginning of the proceedings.

In all three separate statements were read to the Conference. The first statement was over the signature of Mr. Joshi, Mr. Giri, Mr. Sivarao and others. The second statement was by Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose, Mr. Roy Choudhry and others. The third statement was by representatives of Indian Seamen's Union the Indian Marines' Union and the Quarter Masters' Union.

NO AFFILIATION TO PAN PACIFIC SECRETARIAT.

The open session of the Congress then considered the resolutions adopted by the Executive Council. Mr. S. V. Deshpande who had moved and carried successfully in the Executive Council the resolution to affiliate the Trade Union Congress with the Pan Pacific Secretariat withdrew the resolution formally in the open session. Other resolutions adopted by the Executive Council boycotting the Whitley Commission rejecting the Nehru Report etc., were formally moved, seconded, and carried. There was not any speech making as the Congress was thinly attended and consisted only of the school of thought represented by the resolutions.

THE NEW OFFICE BEARERS.

The election of office-bearers took place in the evening. The Executive Council had recommended that Mr. Ginwala should be elected as President and that the Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose should be Secretary. The open session of the Congress, however, elected Mr. Subas Chandra Bose as President Mr. S. V. Deshpande of the Girni Kamgar Union as Secretary and Mr. Ginwala as Treasurer.

NON-"RED" T. U.

There was a meeting of the seceders at Mr. N. M. Joshi's residence when the question of organising a non-Communist Trade Union organisation was discussed.—Free Press.

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

The seceders from the Trade Union Congress did not attend the the Congress to-day. The Congress passed several resolutions advocating boycott of the Whitley Commission, condemning the Nehru Report and the Viceregal Announcement, urging complete independence and establishment of Workers Republic, affiliation with Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat and sympathy with the League against Imperialism.

The next session of the Congress will be held in Bombay.

Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose has been elected President of the Congress and Mr. S. V. Deshpande, General Secretary for the next year.—A. P.

MORE SECEDERS FROM T. U. CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Why Messrs Joshi And Chamanlal Seceded.

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru read the following letter at to-day's meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress:

The proceedings of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress have revealed beyond doubt the fact that majority of its members are determined to commit the Congress to a policy with which we are in complete disagreement. The point of view of the majority is clearly indicated in the resolutions for boycott of the Whitely Commission, affiliation of the Congress to the League against Imperialism and to the Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, the rejection of the proposal to hold Asiatic Labour Congress, the refusal to send delegations on behalf of Indian workers to the future session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, the recognition of the Workers Welfare League, the rejection of the Round Table Conference and the condemnation of the Nehru Report.

"OPPOSED TO GENUINE WORKING CLASS INTEREST".

In our opinion adoption of these resolutions can have no other meaning than that the policy of the All-India Trade Union Congress under the control and direction of the new majority in the Executive Council will be fundamentally opposed to the genuine interest of the working classes. Having regard to the fact that out of a total voting strength of 930 in the Congress no less than 350 votes belong to the G. I. P. Railway Union and the Girni Kamgar Union (whose membership figures were denied and challenged by us and never accepted by us) the two Unions which are mainly responsible among others for the adoption of the new policy underlying the above mentioned resolutions. We have no doubt that they will be carried by a large and decisive majority in the Congress.

Under these circumstances we have to dissociate ourselves completely from the resolutions of the Executive Council and we further feel that no useful purpose will be served by our further participation in the proceedings of the Congress. We shall be grateful if you will be so good as to read this letter in explanation of our absence from the proceedings of the Congress."

THE SIGNATORIES.

Among the prominent leaders who have signed the statement are: Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Dewan Chamanlal M.L.A., Mr. S. C. Joshi M.L.C., Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. B. Shiva Rau, Mr. Fatulla Khan, Mr. Fuley M.L.C., Mr. E. Kirk, Mr. P. N. Bose and Mr. S. K. Bose and representatives of 24 Unions.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION FEDERATION FORMED.

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

The seceders from the All-India Trade Union Congress met last evening to discuss the situation created by the split. Mr. Chamanlal, who presided, declared that now they were free to develop a sound working class movement free from the embarrasing entanglements of the last few years. The meeting unanimously resolved to form a central organisation to be called the All-India Trades Union Federation, to consist of unions desiring to work purely on trade unionist lines and appointed a sub-committee consisting Messrs. Giri (Chairman) Bakhale (Secretary) Shiva Rao, (?) Joshi, Shivakali Bose, Fathulla Khan and Raizada for the purpose of drafting a provisional constitution. It is understood that the

(Continued on Page 8.)

SET FACE AGAINST STRIKES.

—:o:—

Mr. N. M. Joshi's Presidential Address.

RAILWAY MEN'S FEDERATION PROCEEDINGS.

NAGPUR, Dec 2.

Welcoming the delegates to the Sixth All-India Railwaymens' Federation, Mr. Raizada, Chairman of the Reception Committee, referred to the wide-spread unrest throughout the country. He urged that the Federation should agitate for introduction of proper labour legislation and representation of labour in state legislatures.

Mr. N. M. Joshi in his presidential address said railwaymens service was a pre-eminently a public utility service and it was not difficult to realise that the railwaymens obligations to the general public were greater and more vital than those of many other industries.

Referring to the demands placed before Sir George Rainy who wanted time to make a definite pronouncement as regards the action he (Sir George Rainy) proposed to take on some of the Railwaymen's request, he proposed that the Federation should once again wait on Sir George in order to learn about any scheme of reforms considered by the Railway Board.

WON'T BE STAMPEDED INTO "DIRECT ACTION".

Mr. Joshi expressed the opinion that railwaymen should frame their policy in such a way as to conciliate and win public opinion. He added that railwaymen should not be stampeded into unthinking "Direct Action" on account of momentary irritation. As responsible workers railwaymen must set their face resolutely against strikers and stoppages of work as long as other avenues to arrive at a reasonable settlement remained open to them. He discouraged strikes. He said even successful strikes would entail much loss. The stoppage of railway service would entail considerable dislocation of traffic and public would seriously be inconvenienced.

ORGANISATION THE ONE NEED.

Once engaged in this industrial battle they should fight with persistence and courage. They must organise themselves for victory and it was his conviction that organisation was the, surest way for gaining the battle that was ahead of them.—A. P.

MR. GINWALA'S RESOLUTION FOR GENERAL STRIKE LOST.

—:o:—

Ry. Men's Federation To Wait On Ry. Board.

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation met this morning, Mr. N. M. Joshi presiding. The meeting was not open to the Press, but the Associated Press understands that a resolution for co-operation with the Whitley Commission was carried by 28 votes to 5.

GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS.

Another resolution moved by Mr. Ginwalla proposed a general strike on all Railways on March 1. Two workers opposed the motion on the ground that strong men uttered threats, and it was not desirable to issue threats that could not materialise. The resolution was rejected, only Mr. Ginwalla voting for it.

Mr. N. M. Joshi proposed another deputation to wait on the Railway Board.

Mr. Ruikar and Mr. Ginwalla opposed the resolution, as violating their sense of self-respect since the attitude of the Commerce Member on the last occasion was insulting. The resolution

(Continued on page 8.)

LAHORE ACCUSED SENTENCED.

—:o:—

FOR RAISING REVOLUTIONARY CRIES.

One Of Them Taken Ill In Court.

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

It is understood that this morning the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" were called by the Superintendent of the jail individually and he informed each one of them that they were sentenced to six days' solitary confinement for the offence of raising revolutionary cries. The accused informed the Superintendent that they raised such cries not in the jail premises, out in the Court, and would do so before whichever Court they may be placed. This procedure detained the accused up to 11-40 a.m. and the hearing of the case in Court was consequently delayed.

APPROVER FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

When the Court resumed the hearing later, Hansraj Vohra, the approver further cross-examined, said that he did not disclose the names of his associates to the Police after the arrest. But he suspected his father who had some idea as to which people used to visit or associate with him. He gave some names to the Police at the identification parade after his arrest. Witness did neither know those colleagues whom he met in the Mozag House personally, nor their names, but he knew them to be from the U. P. and other places by their appearances and talks.

ACCUSED'S SUDDEN ILLNESS.

When the Court re-assembled after lunch, Bhagat Singh invited the attention of the Court to the Kamalnath Tawari who was feeling unwell all of a sudden. His temperature was 101 and there was some pain in his ribs.

The Court wanted to conclude the approver's cross-examination, but the accused objected, and a doctor was sent for who after examination advised the patient's removal to hospital.

The Court therefore adjourned till next day.—Free Press.

MISHAP TO INDIAN AIR MAIL PLANE.

—:o:—

How Pilot Lost Bearings In Fog.

FULL DETAILS

BERLIN, Dec. 2.

The details of Saturday's Air Mail mishap show that the pilot while plane was approaching Frankfort lost his bearings owing to fog and decided to land at Frankfort but he failed to find the aerodrome though he passed over it twice.

Attempts to attract the pilot's attention by means of rockets failed as also the endeavours to establish wireless communication with the pilot who finally came down on swampy field and crashed into a heap of fodder. The under-carriage of the plane was torn off and one of the engines was badly damaged.

The plane's crew consisted of two pilots one wireless operator, one mechanic and one postal official. The plane is being dismantled and will be sent back to London.—Reuter.

PANDITS DECLARE "WAR TO THE KNIFE."

—:o:—

Sarda Act To Be Defied.

LAHORE, Dec 2.

A conference of Pandits was held in the Sanatan Dharma Sabha Wachhowali, Lahore last night, Pandit Ganesh Dutt presiding.

Resolutions were passed at the Conference condemning the Sarda Act and asking the people to perfrom the marriage of their daughters in accordance with the Shastric injunctions in contravention of this Act, if it is not repealed.—Free Press.

Stormy Scenes At Sanatan Conference.

ORTHODOXY TO START NEW PROPAGANDIST PAPER.

Hot Words Over Resolution To Exclude Congress Activities.

MADRAS, Dec. 2.

Stormy scenes were witnessed yesterday at the subjects Committee meeting of the All-India Sanatan Conference Union under the presidency of Mr. Shyam Sundar Chakrabarti, when the committee resolved to start a daily newspaper with a capital of Rs. 3 Lakhs to carry on propaganda. Mr. M. K. Acharya moved a resolution that the paper should dissociate itself from Communist and Congress activities. Messrs. Satyamurthi, T. R. Ramchandra Iyer, and Srinivasa Iyengar said the Congress need not be singled out but the paper might dissociate itself from any party or individual opposed to the Sanatan Dharma. Hot words were exchanged in the course of the discussion, but eventually the amendment of Mr. Satyamurthi was put to vote and carried, but was challenged by the oppositionists. More than once on Mr. Satyamurthi's appeal, Mr. Acharya accepted the amendment. At this the opposition led by Mr. U. P. Krishnamachari declared this procedure unconsitutional. Mr. U. P. Krishnamachar resigned his Secretaryship of the Reception Committee in protest, but the whole storm subsided when the president later on pointed out that the resolution relating to the Sanatanist and Congress was not given due notice and that part of the discussion would not form part of the proceedings of the Conference. Pandit Krishnamachari who had resigned then withdrew his resignation.

RESOLUTIONS.

The open Conference adopted resolutions condemning the Child Marriage Act and interference of the Government in religious matters, exhorted the audience to carry on agitation and perform marriages in spite of the Act.

Another resolution asked for constitutional guarantee allowing absolute freedom of religious faith and practice was adopted on the motion of Mr. Satyamurthi and that for the Legislature to have power to pass such resolutions four-fifths majority was required, on the motion of Mr. Narendranath of Calcutta. Another resolution censuring the Age of Consent Committee and repudiating Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Amending Bill was passed. The Conference then adjourned —Free Press.

Mr. Dhurandhar of Bombay Judicial Service is returning to Delhi on special duty in the Legislative Department, Government of India, with effect from January 1, 1930.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL & INDIA.

Mr. Roy's Alleged Activities In "Continental Group."

"MEERUT CONSPIRACY DIRECTED & FINANCED BY MOSCOW."

Mr. Mitter Continues Prosecution Arguments.

MEERUT, Dec. 2.

The history of the alleged conspiracy and the part of the different organisations in Europe and India had played in directing it was the theme of to-day's address by Mr. J. P. Mitter, Special Public Prosecutor and Junior Counsel when he resumed the arguments on behalf of the Prosecution. Dilating at length on the details of what he termed as his "Foreign List" Mr. Mitter pointed out that the first to rank among these organisations was the Communist International which mainly worked through the Foreign Bureau of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Other bodies which corresponded with Calcutta and other branches in India and lent material and substantial support in the cause of the furtherance of the conspiracy were the Peasant International, Red International of Labour Union, Cultural Society, National Minority Movemnt, Workers' Welfare League, Labour Research Department through which Spratt's salary of £40 a month was paid, the Young Communist League, the League against Imperialism and a host of others.

FRENCH COMRADES AS POST BOXES.

Workers and Peasants Parties, said Mr. Mitter, were, of course, affiliated to the League Against Imperialism and apart from general propaganda the League sent over Comrade Johnstone of Communist memory as a delegate. Communists living in Pondicherry (French Territory) were also used as post boxes on certain occasions.

Prosecution in fairness to the accused, had tried to insert in their list all persons who personally played any part, however small, in the conspiracy. Allison, Glading, Johnstone, Ryan and Saklatvala had actually been out in India and functioned on the spot. Roy, Sepassi and C. P. Dutt had worked together on the Foreign Bureau. Arnot, "Chatto", Poilitt, Potter, Wilson and Upadyaya came into prominence owing to their various organisations.

"MOSCOW FINANCED AND MOSCOW DIRECTED".

Drawing the attention of the Magistrate to foreign correspondence counsel remarked that this correspondence clearly showed that this conspiracy was conceived in and directed and financed from Moscow through various channels.

Proceeding, Crown Counsel stated that the evidence in the present Conspiracy case substantially started in the year 1925. Prior to that time, there had been similar activities in India and there had also occurred the Cawnpore Conspiracy case. In the year 1924 (July) there took place in Moscow the 5th Congress of the Communist International. The importance of this Congress as far as India was concerned was that the International decided that the activities in the Colonies should be intensified. It was also decided that each Imperialist country should take more interest in its own Colonies.

THE WORK FOR INDIA.

The Communist Party of Great Britain partly took over the work for India, and this organisation as far as Colonial matters were concerned functioned mainly through its own Colonial Bureau. In England there was an Indian group also. The work done by these two bodies included the sending out to India of Glading to inspect the position on the spot, Glading later returned and reported. Like most of these Bolshevik agents he entered India surreptitiously and sent a letter to M. N. Roy signing himself as R. O. Cochran. Special efforts were made at Oxford and Cambridge to recruit Indian students to the Party. Work was done among the Indian seamen at the London docks. There was also an attempt made to organise an Oriental Convention, for which purpose Messrs. Chamanlal, T. C. Goswami and N. M. Joshi were made use of.

"CONTINENTAL GROUP."

Continuing Mr. Mitter said that on the Continent there were various persons of whom the best known to the prosecution were M. N. Roy and Sepassi. They might be referred to as the Continental Group. Roy was, of course, the direct liaison officer with Moscow, while Sepassi could receive and answer forward letters. This Continental Group acted as the European Bureau of the Communist Party.

AMSTERDAM CONFERENCE.

People in London had a conference with the Continental Group at Amsterdam in July, 1925. At this Conference the Communist Party of Great Britain and the Continental Group were all represented. The main business appeared to have been to receive reports from Glading and from the Indian group through Khan. Roy was a good deal rattled over the line adopted by the Communist Party of Great Britain. He had been opposed to Glading's being sent out. He resented the control of the Communist Party of Great Britain, and strongly suggested that the main points of work in India must be settled by the Executive Committee of the Communist International. He had expressed fears that the Communist Party of Great Britain was rather inclined to take the control. Khan attacked and Upadhyaya supported the Communist Party of Great Britain. It was proposed to send C. P. Dutt out to India; but funds were to be supplied, not from the English Party.

AFFILIATION OF I. T. UNIONS.

Mr. Mitter pointed out that a document filed by the prosecution showed that the Colonial Bureau of the Comintern had been busy drawing up plans for work in the British Colonies; and the Bureau instructed Roy to communicate the plans to India. The suggestions made included Roy's visit to England and taking over control (over India) from there, and that Indian Trade Unions should be affiliated to the red International of Labour Unions. The training for Colonial work, of special cadets, was also strongly urged. The Indian group were admitted to the party to work up a revolution in India and the programme of work was discussed and accepted. They were to be politically guided by the European Bureau of the Communist Party as well as the Colonial Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

"ASSEMBLY LETTER."

Continuing Mr Mitter laid stress on what is known as the "Assembly Letter" alleged to have been sent by M. N. Roy. This letter which was intercepted by the Government and later published in India showed that the foreign Bureau consisted of Sepassi, C. P. Dutt and M. N. Roy, the three conspiring on the Continent in England and in Moscow.

D. R. Thengdi (accsed) ques-

(Continued on page 11).

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

STOCKS & SHARES

Mill Shares Rule Steady.

TATA STEEL SHARES IMPROVE.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

To-day the share market ruled rather steady with moderate demand. Prices show alround improvement. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 716/4 and closed at Rs. 721/4. Fazul did not move much and closed at Rs. 515/ Century improved to Rs. 296/4. Kohinoor opened at Rs. 151/4 and advanced to Rs. 157/8. New Great closed at Rs. 165/ Alcock opened at Rs. 305/ and closed at Rs. 307/8. Burma opened at Rs. 750/ and advanced to Rs. 758/12 Indian Cement closed at Rs. 255/ Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 60/4 and closed at Rs. 62/4 while Defds advanced to Rs. 271/4 after opening at Rs. 261/4. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1213/12 and closed at Rs. 1216/4. E. D. Sassoon shares were placed at As. 5/3. Kasturchand at Rs. 8/14. Laxmi Cotton were done at Rs. 1470 and Solapur at Rs. 3110 Indian Cotton Press Rs. 221/4, 220/10. A. Prantij Rail 820/ Amritsar Patti Rs. 113/12. Mundra Bhone 68/8 Sialkote 89/4, 89, India Bank 96/12, 96/8. Imperial Bank at Rs. 1340/ Baroda Bank 76/12. Union Bank 3-4-6.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 2

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 342/8.
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 15y. 166.
Bharat (500) 10y. 75
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 721/4
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20
Central India 457/8
Century 100, 296/4
Colaba Land 133/12
Crescent 100 82/8
Fazulbhoy 250, 515.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 9-5-3
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 150
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil 180.
Gokak 100, 150
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 85 100, 1800.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 106/4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1150.
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221.) 371/4.
Jamshed 250 nil 13.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1800.
Kohinoor 157/8
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2300.
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 86-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil 1470.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1100
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 40.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Models Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 165/.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 218 308-12/.
Phoenix 100 320.
Premier 10, nil 2.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 61.
Simplex 130, 40
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 3100.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100 387/8
Tata Mill 25, nil, 20/.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2425.
Western India Spinning 1,000. 975

BANKS.

Bank of India 80, 2 2 xd. 96-8.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 76/12
Central 200 xd. 16-10.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1340.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 326/4
Union 5/11 3-5.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. xd. 15-12.
Gwalior Cement 83, 90.
Central India Mining 5-12
Indian Cement 255
Punjab Cement 100, 11.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/4.
United Cement 100 6y 66.
Katni Defd. 650.
Katni Ord. 190

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 817/8
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 114
Central Provinces 87-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 88.
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/2f, 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 367-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 140
Surat Electric O 1u0 5/7y xd., 125
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 70-0/
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 137/8
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f. xd. 1216/4.
Tata Power 300 nil, 513/12
Karachi Electricity 100 0/4f. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 147/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 560.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U. P. 50-0-30y 487-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/2
New Indian Assurance 6 20
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 030y xd. 6-4.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y 307/8
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord 207-8/
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 32/8.
Burma (1) Corporation 758/12
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10 11-12.
Indian Radio Ord. 350.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8. 187/8
Kemp 200 15 188/12.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 120.
Scindia Steam 10/10
Tata Construction xd. 38.
Tata Iron Ord. 62/4
Tata Iron Defd. 271/4
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 111.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 105.
Tata Hydro B. 107.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 102.
Andhra Valley B. 8,108-12.
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F.T. 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 139.
Tata 2nd Pref. 78/12
Andhra Pref. 1025
Tata Hydro Pref. 1085.
Tata Power Pref. 1060.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 2.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 76/14.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs 95/12.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs 95/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101-2-6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/7
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105-10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—17th December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-13, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 101-1-6.

Tone of market:—Easy.

Bombay Market

—: o :—

Bombay, Dec. 2.

The local market opened at Rs. 320/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 320/4, prices steadily advanced to Rs. 321/4 on good local enquiry. Liverpool opening cables were quiet at a decline of 4 points and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 320-8.
Oomra D-J 272.
Oomra March 273-8.
Oomra May 284.
Bengal D-J 216.
Bengal March 225.
Bengal May 231.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Dec	189.30
March	191.50
Jan	193.40

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Bengal 217 D-J.
Bengal 225 March.
Bengal 231 May.
Broach 320 A-M.
Umra 272 D-J.
Umra 278 March.
Umra 283 May.

SPOT RATE.

	Bombay, Dec. 2.			
Bengal	229	225	220	214
Sind	234	230	225	219
Punjab	229	225	220	214
Rajputana	229	225	220	214
Umra No. 3	279	274	269	
C P No. 1	294	289	284	
C P No. 2	289	281	276	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

100 A Damodar, Manmar	264-3/4
100 A Damodar, Amraoti	274
100 A Damodar, Pandharpur	279
100 A Damodar, Karanja	273
100 R D Tata, Dhamangaon	279
100 Birla Bros, Kalajin	289
100 Ralli Bros, Chopda	211
100 Ralli Bros, Nagar	212-1/2
100 Currimbhai, Latur	325

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 27/32
D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 29-32
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 7-8 Dec
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32. January
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/37 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 to 13th Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Jany.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 276.
Banks Selling T T 275-1/2.
Banks Buying T T 274-1/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 915.
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1-2
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 118.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 151 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8
CROSS RATE—
New York-London 4.87 7/8 30th ulto.
Shanghai-London 2/2 15/16 2nd inst.
Japan-London 2/0 1/16 30th ulto.
London-Paris 123.85 30th ulto.
London-Belgium 34.87 30th ulto.
London-Switzerland 25.125 30th ulto.
London-Italy 93.15 30th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 29th ulto, £4-4-11 1/2 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 22 9/16 29th ulto., 22 9/16 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 22 11/16 29th ulto., 22 11/16 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 49 3/4 29th ulto., 49 11/16 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent 29th ulto., 4 3/4 per cent 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent 29th ulto., 4 4/4 per cent 30th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. Featureless. Business small.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW.

Slight Improvement In Jute Shares.

DECLINE IN RAW JUTE.

We have received the following weekly Stock Exchange Review from Messrs. Moos & Co. dated Calcutta 29th November:—

GOVT. SECURITIES.

This section remained quiet throughout the period under review and a small business was put through. 3 1/2 per cent. Govt. Paper were quoted at Rs. 68. 4 per cent. Loan (1960-70) may be placed at Rs. 77 while few deals were recorded in 5 per cent. Loan (1945-55) at round Rs. 101/4. 5 per cent. Loan (1939-44) were in Sellers favour. The only feature during the week was a good enquiry for 6 per cent. Bonds (1930) which found support at Rs. 100/8.

The Bank rate remained unchanged at 7 per cent. The Cash percentage was 30.44 against 29.50 a week ago.

PREFERENCE AND DEBENTURES.

A small business was reported in Jute Mills Preference shares at level rates, while among other Industrial Preferences 7 per cent. Associated Hotels of India changed hands at Rs. 95, 7 1/2 per cent. Bengal Chemical at Rs. 9/4, 7 per cent. Bengal Telephone at Rs. 12/4, 8 per cent. B. I. Corporation at Rs. 96, 7 per cent. Indian Standard Wagon at Rs. 90 and 7 1/2 per cent. Tata Iron and Steel (2nd Pref.) at Rs. 78/10. Kesoram Cotton (7 per cent Pref) were quoted at Rs. 174/8 and Moheema Tea (7 per cent. Pref) changed hands at Rs. 9/12.

A few deals were reported in Joint-Stock Companies debentures at about last quoted rates while 5 per cent. (1916-46) Calcutta Port Trust and 5 1/2 per cent. (1926-56-86) Calcutta Port Trust debentures changed hands at Rs. 94 and Rs. 99/4 respectively

BANKS.

Imperial Bank's shares show no change this week while a small lot of Central Bank's shares changed hands at Rs. 16/4.

RAILWAYS.

Some enquiries were in evidence in Railways shares for investment purposes. Arrah-Sasram changed hands at Rs. 63. Baraset-Basihat at Rs. 73/8 Darjeeling-Himalayan (Ordy) found buyers at Rs. 148 and Katakhal-Lala Bazar recorded a deal at Rs. 65.

COTTONS.

This section was again dull and uninteresting and only a few deals were recorded. Bengal Nagpore (Ordy) changed hands at Rs. 33/12 and Kesoram (Ord) were dealt in at Rs. 5/2.

JUTE SHARES.

During the week Jute shares have fluctuated within narrow limits only and closing prices are all round slightly above last week's prices. A fair covering business was done during the week. The market for the manufactured goods was nothing better yet and therefore any appreciable improvement in Jute shares would be unjustified. During this week, Barnagore Jute Factory has declared an Interim dividend of 15 shillings per share.

Appreciable change in prices during the week was as under:—

Albion from Rs. 385 C. D. to Rs. 377 X. D., Alliance Rs. 455 to Rs. 462 Anglo-India Rs. 398 to Rs. 405, Auckland Rs. 266 to Rs. 275, Bally Rs. 280 to Rs. 283, Barnagore Rs. 250 to Rs. 254, Belvedere Rs. 540 to Rs. 565, Cheviot Rs. 292 to Rs. 295, Dalhousie Rs. 465 to Rs. 474, Delta Rs. 505 to Rs. 508, Fortgloster Rs. 800 to Rs. 815, Ftwilliam Rs. 366 to Rs. 365, Gourepore Rs. 390 to Rs. 396, Kamarhatty Rs. 595 to Rs. 608, Kanknarrah Rs. 490 to Rs. 498, Kinnison Rs 935 to Rs. 940, Lansdowne Rs. 250 to Rs. 255 Naihatti Rs. 525 to Rs. 540, Newcentral Rs. 585 to Rs. 595, Orient Rs. 286 to Rs. 292, Union Rs. 600 to Rs. 620.

Amongst Speculative Counters, Howrahs and Clives fluctuated within narrow limits on the week's trading. Opened at Rs. 52/5 and Rs. 35/2, Highest at Rs. 52/10 and Rs. 35/4, Lowest at Rs. 51/13 and Rs. 34/12 and Closed steady at Rs. 52/4 and 35/4 respectively.

RAW JUTE.

The market has remained dull and quiet during the week and prices had further declined. Shippers and Mills shewed very little interest.

Fluctuations in the "Futures" market were as under:—

Opened at Rs. 55/12, Highest at Rs. 56, Lowest at Rs. 53/6 and closed quiet at Rs. 53/10.

JUTE FABRICS.

The market has ruled quiet both for Hessians and Heavy-goods. There was a fair covering business for ready shipment goods principally 11 Porters, Mills remained practically uninterested. The prices were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	12-3	15-13
Lowest at Rs.	11-15	15-12
Highest at Rs.	12-3	16-4
Closed at Rs.	12-0	15-4

Hy Cees	B. Twills	Cornsacks
33-6	33-0	32-4
33-4	32-12	32-0
34-0	33-4	32-8
33-12	33-2	32-4

COALS. Opened firm after the week-end and a fairly large turnover resulted. Sellers appeared almost immediately and prices gave way on profit-taking. Amalgamated, after touching Rs. 16/12, were again quite at Rs. 16/4. Bengal were easier at Rs. 507/ from a quotation of Rs. 522/. There were sellers of Burrakpur at Rs. 16/2 and Equitable at Rs. 25/10. East Indian were dealt in at Rs. 28/ and Ghusick and Muslia were quietly steady at Rs. 13/2 while Burradhemo were quiet at Rs. 13/ and Bhalgora after their recent rise were again back to Rs. 8/10. Samla were on offer at Rs. 9/5 and Raneegung after touching Rs. 42/8 from Rs. 39/ were again quiet at Rs. 40/8. The following were however steady features: Bansdeopore at Rs. 23/, Bengal Nagpore at Rs. 70/, Bokaro and Ramghur at Rs. 17/4, Hurriladin at Rs. 157/. Katras-Pherriah at Rs. 68/. New Manbhum at Rs. 48/. North-west (Fully paid) at Rs. 41/12, Standard at Rs. 65/8 and Union at Rs. 24/4. West Jhamuria also in view of their better future prospect remained steady at Rs. 13/2.

The undertone remains confident and in view of the shortage of Coal at Pits mouth and also to the restricted raisings due to labour shortage, higher prices at pit heads are likely. The call for Tenders by one of the big Railway concerns is announced and the result which expected to be published during the next month is eagerly awaited. We think Coal shares will fluctuate until the result of Railway tenders are known when they will take definite turn.

MISCELLANEOUS. Indian Iron and Steel shares during the week had a sharp decline and the lowest touched was Rs. 12/10, although at the close there was a slight recovery to Rs. 13/. It has been rumoured that the production of the Company has considerably increased (the present production is about 40000 tons monthly) and Japan which is the principle market for it is over-stocked for the time being and consequently the shipments to Japan are likely to be smaller in future. Bengal Iron in sympathy and also on lower London advices declined to a smaller extent the closing price was Rs. 8/14.

Among the Engineering issues Burn and Co. (Ord.) were still on offer at Rs. 335/ Kumardhubi Engineering (Ord.) were quoted at Rs. 2/8. Marshalls and Thornycraft remained unchanged at about their last quoted rates. A fair business was put through in Electric Lighting Power issues but prices shew no material alteration. Bengal Telephone (Ord.) were in request at Rs. 13/2 and United provinces electrics at Rs. 156/. There were few buyers of Port Shipping in the Shipping section, which changed hands at Rs. 22/4. Among others Associated Hotels of India changed hands at Rs. 8/, Burma Corporation kept steady at Rs. 12/2.

TEAS. At this week's Sale No. 23, a further decline in prices was registered and an easier tendency prevailed.

In Tea shares, a limited number of dealings were put through and prices in the majority of instances were in buyers favour.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 30-11-29: 1929-30 5689000; 1928-29 5804000.
Receipts yesterday 30-11-29: 1929-30 46000; 1928-29 79000.
Exports to date 30-11-29: 1929-30 2857000; 1928-29 3610000.
Stock at Ports 29-11-29: 1929-30 2597000; 1928-29 2374000.
Stock at Interior Towns 29-11-29: 1929-30 1448000; 1928-29 1216000.
Stock at Liverpool 29-11-29: 1929-30 770000; 1928-29 642000.
Visible Supply 29-11-29: 1929-30 5714000; 1928-29 5500000.
Quantity in Sight 29-11-29: 1929-30 9658000; 1928-29 8880000.
Quantity out of Sight 30-11-29: 1929-30 5676000; 1928-29 5617000.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Our Market has ruled quiet today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/ per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/14/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment November Rs. 7/12/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 7/10 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 7/12 per cwt F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/2/6 per cwt.
Jan/Feb/March Rs. 7/12/ per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Good Demand For Linseed And Groundnuts.

BUYING FOR DECEMBER SHIPMENT.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

To-day the produce market exibited considerable activity. There was very good demand against December shipments for Linseed and groundnuts. Shippers are carrying fairly large short interest against their sales to foreign countries. We have drawn the attention of the strength of the technical situation owing to very low stocks. For groundnuts there is demand for Kathiawar Ports, Okhan and Bhavnagar but sellers are few. This shows that is still potential demand which will result in further rise in values. To-day prices of bith linseed and groundnuts have advanced and local crushers are also buying freely Castorseed market was quiet but steady with little business and price changes were narrow. Looking to the general situation and small local stocks chances are in favour of a further rise in the near future as shippers shall have to cover up else they are likely to miss the present opportunity. Reports from foreign countries are encouraging and we prefer construction long side of the market.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

	Cwts.
Wheat	820
Linseed	752
Gingellyseeds	484
Poppyseeds	98
Groundnuts	15,624
Castorseeds	393
Rice	14,639
Myrabollams	2,369
Cottonseeds	18,037
Gram	1,760
Joowar	339
Maize	76
Barley	3
Barjee	4,545
Coal	1,086
	Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/13 Closing Rs. 50/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 52/10 Highest Rs. 53/2 Closing Rs. 52/15.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 30.

Dec. close at s 9/1 1/4d. up 1/2d.
Mar. close at s 9/9 3/4d up 1/2d.
May close at s 10/1 1/8d. up 5/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel doll. 1.28-5/8 up 2-5/8.
Mar per bushel doll. 1.36 up 2-1/4.
May per bushel doll. 1.39-7/8 up 2-1/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 19.75 up 20.
Mar. 19.80 up 15.

Wheat Cable:
"River Plate news unsatisfactory. We consider market likely to advance. More Continental demand, some export business from Liverpool. Japan buying pacific wheats."

Linseed Cable:
"Buenos Ayres Linseed market firm. Bears covering on poor threshing returns early cutting. Weather is too hot damaging later sown crop. Some export buying. General feeling bullish."

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 524 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 122 per ton.

SHIPPING.

—: o :—

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2.

City of Auckland, Rawland, New York.
Behar, Champon, London.
Sultania, Mirzless, Calcutta.
Tamba Maru, Kunnakuchi, Kobe.
Neuralia, O'Conner, Shanghai.
Dara, Jones, Calcutta.
Alavi, Savage, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3.

Arabia, Feerara, Genoa.
Ligon, Leach, Busreh.
Jalavihar, Murray, Moulmein
Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.
Behar, Champon, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Dec. 2.

Steamer Sturmfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Meena for Java.

CASH DIVIDENDS

are provided by all good investments.

THE REMINGTON PORTABLE

is a good investment, and in addition to making dividends in the shape of speedy, enduring and satisfactory service will pay DIVIDENDS without limit, if you join in the

Great Goodwill Competition

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devised for the benefit of all Remington Portable owners and prospective buyers.

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Date..... (S)

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(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	ALL	16,068
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,672
11 „	Ranpura ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana*.		16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India		19,000
			20,837
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,518
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,002
15 „	Razmak@ ..		16,601
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,088
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,650
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,619
12 „	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,602
19 „	Razmak ..		11,000
25 „	Ma wa* ..		16,572
26 „	Narkunda*..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*..	WITHOUT	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 „	Comorin ..	TRAN-	15,132
21 „	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th „	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th „	Narkundax..		16,578
23rd „	Razmak ..		10,852
30th „	Rajputana ..		16,567

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH
With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1929		
7th Dec. ..	Dumala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£66	£105
C	£68	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Honolulu Maru..	26th Nov.	8th Dec.
Shinnoh Maru ..	9th Dec.	21st „
Sydney Maru ..	13th Dec	25th
Ganges Maru ..	25th Dec.	7th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	28th Dec,	9th Jan.
Yamato Maru..	1st Jan.	12th Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	8th Jan.	18th Jan.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore *.	Straits	China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.	
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan.
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and	Australia.
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and	Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and	Australia.
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and	Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and	Australia.
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and	Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits,	China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda..	Colombo and	Australia
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits	China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and	Australia
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits	China & Japan
15th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and	Australia
29th „	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits	China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929 about 4th Dec	Barpeta ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore, Karachi and Persian G.Ports
4th Dec.	Karapara .	East & South Africa.
6th Dec.	Vasna ..	Basrah via Karachi
7th Dec	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O' Mandvi.
9th Dec	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha & C'Mandvi.
20th „	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers, Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Frights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
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SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	.. ..	@11Dec
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Dec.	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25Dec
*Tokiva Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 „
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@ 22 „
Tottori Maru ..	5913	15 Jan.	29 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	2 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec.	29 Dec
Hakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec;	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	2 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.

Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0 Postage extra.

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Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

Douglas Fairbanks In A Talking Film.

Stars may come, and stars may go, but Douglas Fairbanks remains the most glamorous and romantic figure in the cinema world. More than anybody else, he symbolises those bygone days when Knights were bold and chivalry was the hall-mark of true manhood. And no wonder Douglas is so popular with all who love adventure and deeds of daring and valour! This well known screen star, who captivated the imagination of cinema lovers in a succession of brilliant pictures—"Robin Hood," "Don Q." "The Gaucho" and "The Three Musketeers,"—now appears in his first talking film, "The Iron Mask," which will be shown at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week. In this film, perhaps the masterpiece of his career, Douglas brings back to life the dashing D'Artagnan, immortal hero of Dumas' world-renowned novel, who with his band of fearless musketeers defied the best swordsmen of the Red Cardinal and foiled the latter's conspiracy against the Crown in the stormy days of seventeenth century France. The clarion call of the rollicking musketeers, "One for all, and all for one," rings through "The Iron Mask," which is a fine spectacular picture. The stirring musical score is an additional attraction of the film.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Commencing this evening, Chefalo and his midgets open a short season at the Royal Opera House. Chefalo himself has been seen in Bombay before, and his series of illusions are so mystifying and extraordinary that they savour of black magic, or would certainly do so if the world had not cased to believe in such things. He always provides a genial entertainment, and dresses his stage in a picturesque manner and upon a lavish scale. The fourteen midgets and the eight-foot giant will vary the programme with a fascinating potpourri of musical comedy, acrobatic dancing and clever patter. All the midgets are "grown-ups," and the smallest, Nic Kubisci, is 32 inches tall, or perhaps one ought to say, short. When Chefalo and his company are not occupying the stage there will be a strong cinema programme in which the principal film will be "Simon the Jester." It is a thrilling drama in which the leading roles are played by Lillian Rich and Eugene O'Brien, and it is claimed for the picture that it is screen drama at its best. A two-reel Izzie and Lizzie comedy will compite the programme.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Forty-niners—the bold adventurers who rushed to Californian gold fields in the year 1849— figure in a new way in "The Gay Defender" film which is being screened at the Empire Theatre. Hitherto treated as heroes in screen dramas, the gold seekers in "The Gay Defender" are played up as villains, while Richard Dix, in an heroic role as a native Mexican, is driven to banditry by the oppression of the unscrupulous prospectors. Thelma Todd is the heroine, while Fred Kohler heads the American desperadoes. Richard Dix has been seen on the screen many times in Bombay, and consequently it is interesting to record that he considers "The Gay Defender" to be his best and most exciting effort. Othr films in the programme at the Empire include the seventh number of "Across the Footlights" and the latest issue of the Gaumont Graphic.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

There are thrills galore in "One O'clock in the Morning," a quaintly titled film which will be seen at the Edward Cinema during the coming week. Eddie Polo plays the leading role and extracts a maximum of humour and all sorts of curious situations from the plot, which deals with the adventures of a Mexican lady who tries to market a fruit juice in New York, her daughter and a rascally secretary. The Empress will screen "The Return of the Rat," another exciting film which has been during the past week at the Empire. There will be special shows on Sunday morning at the Edward and the Empress.

THE GLOBE CINEMA.

The attraction of the week for the cinema goers is at the Globe Cinema, where a heart thirilling mastermind mysterious serials "The Chinatown Mystery" 21 parts released. The story is running through the mazes of unimaginable mysteries China is generally a mysterious place, where the story start. A gang of scamp is trying to possess a Jade, from a young girl on which is inscribed the Formulla manufacturing artificial jewels. An unknown chivalrous youngman finding the girl in struggle runs to her rescue and thus invites torrents of undreamt adventures.

The story was conceived by France's Ford six years ago but could find neither suitable parties nor circumstances to realise his dream. After special arrangements with Madan Theatres Limited, the story was produced with the most outcoming feature of six brighest Stars of Hollywood playing one film. The film has roused the keenest interest in Cinema goers.

—: o :—

THE CAPITOL.

A picture of distinction and worth, an out-of-the-ordinary production, remarkable on several counts, came and was seen and won the approval of critical audiences at the Capitol Theatre last night. The picture is "The Viking,' Technicolour's all-colour film of an old Norse saga, presented by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. It presents the most highly perfected form of colour photography that the screen has yet achieved. And so subtle, soft, well-blended and realistic are the hues that it doesn't seem possible there could be much further development. The scenes unreel themselves like a series of exquisite paintings. The whole is, indeed., a master-piece reflecting credit on all who had anything to do with its making. But aside from its colour, which is enough to intrigue the eye, it boasts a plot made specially to hold the spectator spell-bound, a lusty, swashbuckling and romantic tale. It's the story of the love, the wandering the success and sacrifice of Lief Ericson, that daring and hardy Norseman who sailed the unknown seas and discovered America a thousand years before Columbus was even thought of. Donald Crisp plays Lief with a sincerity and dignity that keeps the part at all times the leading figure in the tale. Pauline Starke is brilliant, spirenounces that she may wed the Thrall, Alwin, romantically portrayed by Leroy Mason, who is a new comer to the screen with plenty of good looks, ability and appeal. Altogether "The Viking" is a picture to put down on yyour list. You'll love it!

THE RIALTO.

Every once in a while a picture comes along that takes us completely out ourselves and transports us into a new and unfamiliar environment. For a time we live the lives of the players in the story, suffer vicariously and joy with them in their triumphs. Such a picture is "The Barker", which opened last night at the Rialto, Lamington Road. It is a George Fitzmaurice special production for First National, and has Milton Sills in the title role as the spieler in the little third-rate carnival troupe. Sills has never given better work to a role. It is shaded so finely, restrained where needed and flamboyant where the characterisation demanded expressiveness. Dorothy Mackaill is co-starred as the girl Lou. She plays the part with just the proper degree of abandonment, the pathetic desire for a clean atmosphere and a real love is expressed with delicacy and comprehension. Betty Compson is admirable as the Barker's sweetheart and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. is excellent as the son of the same hardened individual whose only soft spot is his love for his boy. The trials and tribulations of the troupe, the internal dissension as a result of the barker's son falling in love with the carnival girl, Lou whom he eventually weds, the father's repudiation and final reconciliation—all these things enter into the romantic, whimsical and at times humourous pictures.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

DIARY for 1930.

Please Apply with 4 Annas Postage Stamps for our most handsome Diary for 1930, full of useful information.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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Fill up your WANTS here on the payment of

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For each Additional word

Terms :—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

CLERKS WANTED—Applicants with previous experience in Drawing Office and Engineering Works preferred. Apply giving age, caste, qualifications and minimum salary required to Box No. 2399 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 33185

WANTED—UNDERWRITERS AND AGENTS on decent Commission to sell Shares of a newly started Life Insurance Company. Strong Board of Directorate composing of businessmen of vast experience. Apply to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS' AGENCY, 7, Mission Row, "B" Block, Calcutta.

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row. Block "B", Calcutta.

WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 p.c. For particulars please apply to Manager.

The Bombay Share Selling Agency.

73, Fort Street,

Opposite G. P. O.

WANTED at once—AGENTS and CANVASSERS on pay or Commission or both for securing advertisements for a popular Vernacular Magazine of Northern India with certified circulation of more than 15,000 copies. Apply stating full qualifications, whether experienced and terms. Box No. 2400 Adv. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 33199

PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Second Hand Three Belt CALENDAR MACHINE. Must be in perfect working order. Apply Box No. 2392, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

N R2122

MEDICAL.

DEADLY PYORRHEA, Toothache, Gumboils etc., cured by PYRO-KILL, a well-known infallible herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Orders executed in strict rotation. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK CO., Kashmir.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID

The undersigned SETH HIRALAL RAMGOPAL gives notice that a Draft bearing No. Ch. 12 dated the 13th November, 1929, for Rs. 3,000/ drawn by Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., Chandausi, on Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld., Bombay, in favour of Seth Hiralal Ramgopal has been LOST or MISLAID. The undersigned has applied to Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld., Chandausi to issue to them a duplicate draft. If any person is in possession of the missing draft, or has any claim thereunder is requested to notify the same to Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld., Chandausi and Bombay, within 10 days from the date. If no claim is received within such time, Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ld., Chandausi, will issue a duplicate Draft.

SETH HIRALAL RAMGOPAL.
Dated this 2nd day of Dec. 1929.

33196

THE SIDDELEY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Siddeley Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Kanga & Co., Yussuf Building, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1928.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHAPPU Bros.,
Agents & Managers.

Bombay, 27th November, 1929.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 14th December 1929, both days inclusive.

33200

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF PRIZES

Two GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRIZES (Rs. 250 and Rs. 150) for the POSTER COMPETITION in connection with the POST OFFICE CASH CERTIFICATES will be awarded at the 39th Exhibition to be held in the Town Hall, Bombay in January, 1930. For particulars write to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Secretariat, Bombay.

33195

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this TUESDAY afternoon the 3rd December 1929, at 1 o'clock (S.T.)

REGINALD SPENCE.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 3rd December 1929.

33201

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TAMBA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd December, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C Richards of Messrs. Fricson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SHORT CAUSE
Suit No. 1819 of 1929.

M. B. BANSILAL ABIRCHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

vs

(1) DURGADATT SAWALKA, (2) RAMNIVAS SAWALKA, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in the name of Durgadatt Ramnivas at Pydhonie outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants

To.

The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed this suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 4,554-13-0 with interest thereon at the rate of 7-1/2 per cent. per annum from the 16th day of September, 1929, till Judgment costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum till payment. And also take notice that you are required to appear before this Court on the 18th day of December 1929 to defend this suit, and that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard in your absence and the plaintiffs will be entitled to a decree for Rs. 4554-13-0 and interest as aforesaid and the costs of the suit.

Dated this 2nd of December 1929.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

33202

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Supremest Star:
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his First Talking Picture:—
THE IRON MASK
SEQUEL TO
THREE MUSKETEERS
Romantic Drama Heroic in Conception—Dramatic in Theme—Animate in Sprit—with a new sound effect of vivid force.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
The Prince of Mystifyers
CHEFALO
Supported by The
MAGDA PALERMO
MIDGETS
Including ALEX The Smallest Man in the World and BOY GIANT
The Tallest man on earth
In a pot-pourri of magic Ballet and Bewilderment
Popular Prices.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.
WITH THE SPEED OF AN ARROW COMES
RICHARD DIX
IN
THE GAY DEFENDER
He fought for the gold in her hair, and the gold in his lair.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Free List entirely suspended.

THE RIALTO
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
MILTON SILLS
IN
THE BARKER
With
DOROTHY MACKAILL, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JR.
A powerful, stirring drama of carnival life.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT UNDERIA STREET NEAR TWO TANKS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 466 of 1929 (Abdul Karim v. Bai Bibibai and others), and pursuant to the directions given under the Court's Order dated the 12th July, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 3rd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Government quit and ground rent tenure land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Underia Street, admeasuring about 88 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1360-1359, New No. 8521, Old Survey Nos. 2481-2480, New Survey No. 3951, Cadastral Survey No. 1127 Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 289, Street No. 117 and bounded on the East by the Sweepers' passage, on the West by Underia Street, on the North by the property of Memon Husson and on the South by the property of Shaikh Abdulla bin Fazloodin Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

"Most Grievous Anachronism."

TABOOING OF CARDINAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

States' People's Spokesmen Urge Representation In R. T. Conference.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy and Mr. D. V. Gundappa, Hon. Secretary of the South Indian States Peoples' Conference, on the question of the representation of the people of the States, as distinct from the Princes, at the Round Table Conference to be convened by His Majesty's Government to consider an All-India Constitution:—

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Viceroy's Camp, India
26th November 1929.

"Dear Sir,—With reference to your telegram of 3rd November, I am directed to say that so far as the Indian States are concerned, the questions which it is contemplated will be discussed at the Conference will be confined to broad questions of constitutional policy in regard to which the acknowledged Rulers of Indian States are the only persons who can speak with authority. Questions concerning the internal government of the States will not arise at the Conference and indeed their discussion is precluded because such matters are within purview of Ruler of each State subject to responsibility of Paramount Power for protecting people against gross misgovernment."

Yours faithfully,
Sd. G. CUNNINGHAM
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

MR. D. V. GUNDAPPA'S REPLY.

The Hony, Secretary,
South Indian States Peoples' Conference, Shankarpur, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.
Bangalore City,
27th November, 1929.

"Sir,—While thanking you sincerely for your condescension and promptness in having favoured me with a reply (D. O. No. 629-C) dated the 26th November, which is more than a mere acknowledgment of my telegram of the 3rd of this month, I beg leave to express my deep and bitter disappointment at the views contained in it. This feeling of mine, I am certain, will be shared by the public of the States all over India.

I believe there are unanswerable grounds on which I may plead for a thorough and generous re-consideration of the views embodied in your letter under reference; and I beg I may be permitted to submit some of them below as briefly as possible:—

(1) You are pleased to observe that the Conference will confine itself to "broad questions of constitutional policy in regard to which the acknowledged Rulers of Indian States are the only persons who can speak with authority." Among such "broad questions" must naturally be those relating to (i) the financial and economic relations between the States and British India, (ii) their contributions towards all-India defence, and (iii) their rights and responsibilities in regard to All-India public services such as Posts and Telegraphs etc. It is obvious that all these are matters of vital concern to the people of the States quite as much as to those of British India. But while the Governments of British India have their legislatures elected by the People, to guide them in such matters, the Durbars of Princes and Chiefs have provided for themselves no similar means of constitutional advice. It is not disputed that the Princes are the repsitories of State authority. But that authority at present is entirely legal and can, therefore, be properly invoked at the stage of final ratification and action, and not necessarily at the stage of deliberation and discussion.

A LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

Moreover, if the British Government will take notice of only such formal and technical authority, logic plainly requires that only the Governor-General and the Governors or their official deputies should be summoned to the proposed Conference from British India, and that the leaders of the National Congress and of other popular organisations of British India should be kept out of it, Inasmuch as these have no manner of authority whatsoever derived from either law or treaty or custom. If the Indian Princes had had constitutional assemblies of the duly chosen representatives of their subjects and could have spoken as authorised by them, their authority would then have been beyond doubt of any kind; and there would probably have been then no need for the separate representation of their subjects. But at present, identity of interests can no more be presumed as between the Princes and their People than as between the Government of India and the Congress and other political parties of British India.

(2) You have next observed that "questions concerning the internal government of the States will not arise at the Conference." I beg to assure you that, if your reference is to details of policy in the various Departments of the internal administration of a State such as Land Revenue, Forests, Excise etc., the popular organisations such as that I have the honour to represent have no intention whatever of raising such local questions at the Conference. Their one interest is in securing a reform in the system of governance, from personal into constitutional; and I most earnestly submit that this reform cannot properly be classified as a purely "internal" affair. It is really an integral part of the chief of those "broad questions of constitutional policy" to which you have alluded in the sentence quoted above; because, if any form of federal or quasi-federal constitution is to be devised for the whole of India, the problem of ensuring popular contentment and progress in the States, as in British India, will have to be grappled with; and there can be no efficient and satisfactory constitution common to all India if one part of it alone came under popular government and the other part were left to remain under personal rule.

A GRIEVOUS ANACHRONISM.

It would indeed be a most grievous anachronism to taboo the cardial rights and liberties of citizenship as an "Internal" question; and organisaions representing the public of the States have, therefore, insisted that this matter of responsible government and equal citizenship should always be regarded as an All-India subject, assigned to the sphere of the Central Government. The subjects of the States are quite as jealous as are their Princes about the powers of autonomy of the States and their rights and interests and prestige as States. But until popular constitutions similar to those now assured to British India are fully granted to them, they must look to the Paramount Power for the securing of political reforms.

(3) Finally, you are pleased to admit that "such matters are within purview of Ruler of each State subject to responsibility of the Paramount Power for protecting people against gross misgovernment." Let me submit that the surest and most enduring protection against gross or even refined misgovernment is in the establishment of Responsible Government. I venture to think that the responsibility of the Paramount Power is much higher than that of intervening only, when there is a grave castastrophe, and remaining indifferent so lang, as evil is just short of it. In this view, I am thankful to have the support of the Butler Committee. In paragraph 50, the Report of that Committee has clearly declared that the Paramount Power "would be 'bound' to suggest such measures as would satisfy" the popular demand in a State for a change in the form of government, "without eliminating the Prince." No Conference of the States People has ever suggested, and none is ever likely to suggest, the elimination of the Princes. All they have asked for is a change in the system and machinery of the administration,—from Arbitrary into Responsible; and I submit that it is for the Paramount Power to give the authentic spokesmen of the States' People a fair opportunity of proving the strength and th eurgency of their case.

DIFFICULTIES OF SPOKESMEN OF STATES' PEOPLE.

It will not meet the situation at all to say that they must persuade and negotiate with their own Princes. In the first place, they are not free to organise themselves and agitate, In the second place, such representations as they have addressed to the Princes from time to time on this subject have met with no serious sympathy and have even provoked serious displeasure. If any earnest assurance had been vouchsafed by the Princes in this matter, their subjects would not have been so greatly agitated as they now are. In the absence of any proof of sympathy on the part of the princes for the political aspirations of their subjects, and in the face of the clear duty of the Paramount Power to secure to such subjects the same standard of progressive citizenship as is made available to the people of British India, the States' subjects cannot help pressing their case for a special hearing at the Conference meant to revise and reorientate All-India constitutional policies and arrangements.

In view of these and other considerations which I will not crowd into this letter for fear of wearying you, I pray that the policy indicated in your letter may be revised, and an opportunity secured to the People of the States for the faithful and effective representation of their long-neglected needs and aspirations. I am writing this in the earnest hope that your letter is not meant to be regarded as final and that it will still be possible for the Government of India and the British Government to do some measure of justice at this juncture to the claims of the more than seventy million people who have so long been branded as the political Untouchables of India.

I beg your forgiveness for the length of this letter and also for its argumentative (and perhaps warm) manner; and I pray you may be so good as to bring this to the gracious notice of His Excellency the Viceroy.

I have etc.
(Sd.). D. V. GUNDAPPA.
Hon. Secretary,
South India States People's Conference.

Universal Brotherhood Of Honaver.

—:o:—

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Brother P. George writes from Jer Mahal Annese, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay:—

The Universal Brotherhood of Honaver has been running several edcational institutions for the last 12 years. I am working on behalf of those educational institutions in this City for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and donations, and I take this opportunity to thank the generous public of the City for their ever-ready response to my appeals for funds. Every year Bombay is giving me about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 11,000. The Saint Anthony's Charitable Educational Institutions run and managed by the Universal Brotherhood are as below:

6 Primary schools in the villages round about Honaver and Kumta, and one Higher Elementary school attached to an Orphanage and Industrial school situate in Honaver itself.

About 400 boys attend all these institutions without any difference of caste or creed. In fact a majority of students attending these schools consist of Hindu boys, and that too belonging to the so-called backward communities. About 15 boys are kept in Bombay to be given a training in arts and handicrafts and all of them are attending the Sir J. J. School of Arts. In order that the work of collecting subscription may be organised and placed on a better footing a small Committee is organised which will act as an Advisory Committee. This Committee will consist of 1. Mr. J. K. Mehta, 2. Mr. Vurjivandas Motilal, 3. V. S. Dabholkar, B.A., LL.B., Solicitors, 4. V. W. P. Kelly, and 5. B. P. Gharda.

I hope that the generous Bombay public will continue to give their support to these educational institutions which fill such a great need in Honaver and the districts round about it.

12th Anniversary Celebrations.

—:o:—

The Twelfth Anniversary celebrations of the St. Anthony's Charitable Educational Institution, Kanara, was held in the Institution's Headquarters at Honaver on the 17th November.

A public meeting was held at 6 p.m. in the Institution's Orphanage Hall. Mr. N. I. Kangle, First-Class Magistrate and Mamlatdar, presided. A long programme of recitations, songs, and dramatic scenes was gone through, after which speechs were made by Mr. P. G. Kirki, who referred to the activities of Bro. George. Mr. S. V. Kamath, who, as Supervisor of the District School Board, testified to the efficient management of the schools of the St. Anthony's Institutions, and Rev. M. P. Philipose, Principal of the St. Thomas High School, who referred to the hard times through which Bro. George and Bro. Dominick had to pass.

Mr. A. V. Mathew, B.A., B.T., made a report on behalf of the Governing Body enumerating the features of steady progress of the Institution.

The President, congratulated the workers and hoped that the Institution would be able to do still more in the future with the Government-aid that was being expected.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY
NO RISK OF OPERATION.
CURE FOR HYDROCELE, TUMOUR, Hernia, Varicocele, Elephantiasis and all swelling diseases. Guaranteed to cure radically by external application. Free from injurious drugs. Highly recommended by medical authorities. 1 lb. Rs. 25, 1/2 lb. Rs. 12-8, 1 oz. Rs. 2-4.
S. P. PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
Amherst Street P. O. Calcutta.

SHORTAGE OF WATER IN BOMBAY.

DR. VIEGAS RAISES DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

Commissioner Or Vaiterana Scheme.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

The Co-operation considered the question of scarcity of water in the City and The Commissioner again emphasised that the Vaiterna Scheme was a great necessity. Some Councillors wanted to have a full dress discussion on This question and the president fixed 16th instant for that purpose.

MUNICIPAL URDU SCHOOLS.

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, moved.

That the Coporation strongly disapprove of the policy the Schools Committee in keeping untrained and inefficient teachers in Municipal Urdu Schools as the employment of such teachers retards the progress of the already backward condition of the Urdu Schools and is moreover a contravention of Municipal Schools Committee Bye-law No. 4 regarding certificated teachers' which runs as follows:—

In Municipal Schools those persons only shall be employed as teacher who hold certificates of qualification recognized by the Education Department.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Schools Committee for report.

Prof. G. V Rao seconded the amendment which was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, then moved:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report whether all the Municipal Lakes, 'viz.,' Tansa, Vehar, Tulsi and Powai are being used to their fullest extent, if not, whether the present water supply to the City could be increased by bringing into use those lakes which are not now in use.

That the Commissioner be further requested to submit a statement of the annual rainfall at Tansa since the Lake was completed and, if possible, the probable amount of water that everflowed during the years when the Lake was full and overflowing.

That the Commissioner be further requested to report as to the feasibility of further raising the Tansa dam and the probable expenditure thereof.

HOLDING CAPACITY OF LAKES.

The city has constructed four lakes for its water supply and has spent 9 1/2 crores to secure this primary necessary of life. Notwithstanding this great enterprise and the consequent heavy expenditure on it the citizens are now suffering from water shortage.

The Tansa lake was originally constructed in the year 1892 and the Tansa lake has overflowed from year to year. From the year 1892 until 1915 when the Tansa Dam was raised the lake has overflowed from 1892 to 1915 both inclusive.

The Tansa Dam was again raised in the year 1922 and the lake has overflowed during all the years from 1922 to 1928. The Tansa Lake has overflowed from the year of its construction viz from 1892 to the year 1928. The lake has therefore overflowed during the last 36 years.

The capacity of the Tansa Lake is 35604 million gallons and it can be increased by another 15000 million gallons by raising the dam another 10 feet and the Dam can be raised by widening it at its base.

Thus the Tansa Lake's capacity can be augmented by the combined capacity of Vihar and Tulsi lakes. The combined capacity of Vihar and Tulsi is 11,414 million gallons. We shall not only add the combined capacity of Vihar and Tulsi but an additional 4500 million gallous that is one Vihar and three Tulsi lakes to Tansa.

Had the Tansa dam been raised a third time we might not have had to curtail the water supply and the citizen might have been spared their present hardships and inconveniences.

The Municipal Executive can only dream of big schemes and of expenditure of crores of rupees.

VAITERNA RIVER SCHEME.

The Tansa completion works were undertaken in September 1920 and finished in December 1927 at a expenditure of 5 crores. Long before the completion of the Tansa completion works were finished, the Commissioner had already hatched another big scheme and obtained the administrative sanction of the Corporation to the Vaiterna-River Scheme the cost of which is estimated at 1 crore of Rupees and which might easily go up to 2 or 3 crores as is usually the case with municipal estimates, and in support of my statement I have only to remind the members of the filling in of the storm water Reservoir and of the Kashell Bridge.

ASSURANCE FALSIFIED.

When the original Tansa water works were inaugurated on 31st March 1892 the citizens were assured that they would have a full and constant supply of water and that even in the direst season they need have no apprehension so to the sufficiency of their water supply and that it would be continuous. They were also assured that a rainfall of 40 inches would be sufficient for the purpose at Tansa. The population in 1892 was 8,30,000 and the capacity of Tansa was then 8,856 millions gallons and the citizens were told that the available storage could be increased by raising the dam and the water supply could be augmented to 68 millions of gallons per day.

In 1915 the Tansa Dam was raised and the capacity of the lake was increased to 29,041 million gallons and the population was 10,00,000. In 1922 the Dam was raised a second time and the capacity of the Lake was thereby increased to 35,604 million gallons and the population was 13,33,000 and the population of Bombay to-day is lost by 30,000 at the least.

PRESENT SHORTAGE.

Now to come to the present shortage of water.

We have the statement of the Commissioner that he is giving water at full pressure from 3 a.m. (B. T.) in the morning to 10 a.m. (B. T.) and from 4-40 p.m. (B. T.) in the evening to 8 p.m. Reading that statement one would expect water during those hours on all the upper floors of the houses. But excepting residents of Malabar and Cumbala Hill, the residents of Girgaum Ward and parts of the City served by the Malabar Hill Reservoir are unable to get water on the upper floor of their houses after 6-20 a.m. (B. T.), in the morning and in the evening the presure of the water is so low that it never rises to the upper floors beyond the 1st floor.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Tansa Tank was used to the fullest possible extent. Vehar also was used to the fullest possible extent as 13 to 14 million gallons of water a day was drawn therefrom. The Tulsi lake might supply four million gallons a day but it has been kept for hot weather when the demand for water would increase. At present water from different tanks was used to their fullest capacity, and if more water was used, there would be water famine in the city soon. He doubted the advisability of raising the Tansa dam higher as the question was whether the foundation could stand the extra weight.

DANGER OF MAKING NEW EXPERIMENT.

He would not make any experiment without the advice of the best engineers of the world. Besides, even if it was feasible, it would cost more than the Vaitarna Scheme, and he would prefer the Vaitarna Scheme rather than the raising of the Tansa dam.

DISAPPOINTING COSTLY SCHEMES.

Mr. K. F. Nariman pointed out when the Tansa triplication scheme was to be launched, an assurance was give to the Corporation and the rate-payers by the then Commissioner that if the Tansa tank was triplicated there would be no dearth of water even if there was no drop of water for five years. The Corporation spent crores of rupees for the triplication on that understanding and in the very first year of deficiency of rain, there was a hue and cry from the citizens for water.

The proposition was carried.

Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay then moved that the proceedings of the Water Committee dated 15th October be confirmed and the proceeding contained the resolution of the Water Committee:—

"That in view of the seriously deficient rainfall in the catchment area of the Tansa Lake this year and the consequent heavy decrease in the quantity of water stored in that lake, the Water Committee are strongly of opinion that the time has now come when the Corporation should once again consider the question of further supplementing the water-supply of the City. The Committee beg accordingly to recommend to the Corporation that they should approve of the detailed survey estimated to cost Rs. 40,500 being made for the Vaiterna Scheme referred to in the Water Committee's Report under-lying Corporation Resolution No. 9660, dated the 19th December 1927, together with the other recommendations made in the report, on the understanding that the survey will be carried out departmentally under the direction of the Hydraulic Engineer and the cost thereof will be distributed over two years and that the Corporation should request the Standing Committee to make the necessary provision for the survey in the ensuing Budget.'

A RUSE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman protested against bringing the Vaitarna Scheme again by the back door way. He said the house did not give priority three times before to discuss Vaitarna Scheme and this was a ruse adopted to discuss it again.

The president assured Mr. Nariman that the Corporation would have full opportunity to discuss this matter and he suggested that some Councillor should move postponement of the consideration. The house then agreed to consider this matter no the 16th instant.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-30 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

WEDNESDAY, December 4.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

125th Anniversary Celebration of the B. B. R. A. Society: Reading of papers contributed by Scholars for the occasion, at 6 p.m., Society's Rooms.

DOMESTIC OCCURRANCE.

—:o:—

DEATH.—Mrs. Premabai Hansraj, mother of Dr. Jadavji Hansraj died on Monday, 2nd December, 1929. Uthamna on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 266, Walkeshwar Road, near Upper Government House Gates.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Straits, China and Japan per S.S. "Mirzapore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 4th inst.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Sasraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AKALI'S KALGIDHAR NUMBER.—The birthday anniversary of Sri Guru Govind Singh Sahib falls this year on the 7th January 1930. As usual the daily "Akali" the only Urdu daily of the Sikhs will bring out its special illustrated number on this auspicious day, which will be published during the Congress week, and the price will be three annas per copy.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from London of 21st ultimo arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 6th instant.

The "Mooltan" will sail from Ballard Pier for Colombo for Australia at 11 a.m. the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with mails from London of 28th ultimo left Marseilles at 5 A.M. on the 30th ultimo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinnoh Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on November 29th and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 11th via Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Ganges Maru" left Moji for Bombay on November 29th and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 25th via usual ports.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 5-30 a.m. the following day.

MEETING OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

A meeting of the Depressed Classes was held at Mazgaon, on Saturday the 30th ult. at 9-30 p.m. under the Presidentship of Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, J.P., Chairman of the Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality. Amongst those present were Dr. Solunki M.L.C., Dr. Tendulkar, Mr. Mindhe Patil, Mr. N. T. Jadhav, Mr. M. S. Gaikwad and some members of the American Mission Society. In this meeting a resolution relating to the employment of the deserving members of the Depressed Classes in each and every department of the Bombay Municipality, having a Night School at Mazgaon, arrangement of electric light in the gangway of the Improvement Trust Chawls, necessity of a free dispensary for the Depressed Classes at Mazgaon and such others were discussed. After the vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. N. T. Jadhav the meeting terminated.

"RASA MANDAL SANGIT MAJLISS."

Mr. Jayakar On Music As Antidote To Communalism.

A BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF MUSICAL TALENT.

An excellent demonstration of Indian music and dancing was given by cultured exponents of the art—both ladies and gentlemen—at the "Utsava" celebration of the Rasa Mandal, held in the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Sunday. The Mandal, in the words of Mr. M. R. Jayakar who presided, endeavoured to bring on a common platfrom the old musical element and the younger generation so that the young may learn from the old resulting in greater co-ordination, greater rendering, greater interpretation and growth of Indian musical talent. A large and appreciative audience witnessed the function, among those present being Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. K. H. Vakil, Prof. Shah and Mr. and Mrs. Raeji.

The programme consisted of over ten highly interesting items of vocal and instrumental music and dancing, commencing with vocal music rendered by the little Miss Shanta Amladi of the School of Indian Music. Mrs. Lilavati Desai gave melodious interpretation of a few Indian tunes in the accompaniment of 'Dilruba' by Mrs. Lilavati Dinkerrao.

THE GARBA DANCE.

The most attractive feature of the "Utsav" was the Garba dance performed by a bevy of Gujarati ladies decked in beautiful sarees. The characteristic grace and beauty of this traditional dance was revealed in a striking manner by the participants in the dance. Music was led by Mrs. Sulbha Desai and perfectly harmonised with the spirit of the dance. The performance was greeted very enthusiastically by the gathering.

A remarkable interpretation of dancing as practised in Manipur was also given by Mr. Navkumar Sinha and party. Peculiar in style but perfect in rhythm and harmonious movements of the body, Mr. Navkumar interpreted the ancient "Radha Krishna" dances which were highly commended by the Chairman.

Then there were items of instrumental and vocal music which added to the success of the function.

WORK OF THE "RASA MANDAL".

Mr. C. A. Muchhala, Hon. Secretary, "Rasa Mandal", then read his address welcoming Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the guest of the evening. He said:—

We, the members and friends of the "Rasa Mandal", very cordially welcome you. You have been known to be of the few who have unhesitatingly championed the legitimate and indisputable claims of Indian artists. Too frequently the tendency has been to speak and discuss the problems of Indian art without reference to the difficulties, the lack of adequate facilities and opportunities which constitute the daily problems of Indian artists. More often than not they are their daily obstacles. In no country and at no time in the world's history has the artist appeared and produced creative master-pieces unless he was encouraged or stirred by the demands of his times and community.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

Some years hence when, it may be sooner than we realise, the artists will be free to assert their rights, the central art institute, as the one suggested, Sir, by the Prize of Delhi Committee, will be recognised as indispensable. Sir, you have in helping the work of that Committee helped the initiative for a movement of truly historic importance. There have been many valiant and fruitful efforts which prepared, it should be admitted, the way for collective action. For the first time in contemporary history in India a popular and non-official Committee, however, placed before the Government a definite and well-planned scheme for continued and systematic encouragement of Indian art. The Prize of Delhi Scheme leaves nothing to chance or charity. And it is the first challenging demand for nation-wide action. Sir, the artists trust the championship of workers of your rank to rally the forces.

Our "guest of evening", last year, Sir Pheroze Sethna, another of the reputed champions of Indian art and a leading member of the Prize of Delhi Committee, left with us the inspiring message. He looked forward, he said, to the day when art came to be recognised as inspiration and education as much for the masses as for the classes. He opened and witnessed the exhibition we had arranged on a modest scale of paintings, sculpture and architecture. And, he expressed high appreciation of its distinguishing features.

IMPORTANCE OF "UTSAV".

The presence, this evening, of this evening, is aimed to emphasise the necessity of work in another direction. The "Sangit Majliss" we have been able to organise with the kind and cordial assistance of friends is obviously and by its very nature not as perfect as we would aspire it to be. Indian music needs we feel, above everything else, intelligent co-ordination. And our interest in the dance in India is only just reawakened. It is, we believe, for the progressive intellectuals of the country to envisage its cultural resources and consolidate its scattered forces.

FRATERNITY OF MUSICIANS.

The presence, this evening, of Mrs. Lilavati Desai, Mrs. Lilavati Dinkarrao, Mrs. Madhurika Mehta, Mrs. Sulbha Desai, Kumari Shanta Amladi, Kumari Khorshed Homji, Sjt. Bhimrao Shastri, Sjt. Vighneswar Shastri, Prof. Deodhar, Ustad Munaverkhan, Sjt. Navakumar and party on a common platform or shall we say stage is in itself an auspicious token.

The problems of Indian music and the dance, of Indian art, generally, are not the question simply of a preference of the old or the new. They are complicated and manifold. The "Rasa Mandal" would endeavour only to prepare for the congenial atmosphere for their solution. Friendly and fruitful cultural contact with all interested in the steady advancement of Indian art and culture can alone ensure that atmosphere. That is the "Rasa Mandal's" ultimate aim and object. We have been fortunate, moreover, in obtaining the assistance of workers of the fame of Sjt. V. N. Bhatkhande whose exposition of Indian music will soon follow the survey of the Indian painting recently made by Sjt. O. C. Gangoly, Editor of the "Rupam", under the auspices of the "Rasa Mandal". We expect also to arrange shortly an exhibition of paintings by an Indian artist. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, if he is coming this side, has promised to address the "Rasa Mandal" as its guest. We mention this just to indicate the lines and the manner in which we propose to organise our programme of work. Our endeavour is, in more ways than one, an enterprise. And, it is, essnetially, co-operative. We rely, therefore, on the co-operative assistance of all dvanced persons interested in the artistic and cultural welfare and advancement of the nation.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar in the course of his speech said: -The only item which seems to me to be entirely out of place is speech-making. Laughter.) I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of all of ou when I say that we feel very auch indebted to the "Rasa Mandal" for the excellent opportunity they have given us of witnessing so fine a programme. The "Rasa Mandal" has been in existence in this city for a short time, and when I heard for the first time the announcement of the foundation of "Rasa Mandal" and the programme of work which they had set before them as the ideal towards which they will work, I must confess, I thought it was rather a too ambitious programme for a commercial city like Bombay. They have very nearly succeeded in their attempts if we are to judge by this evening's programme.

BLENDING OF OLD AND NEW.

The "Rasa Mandal" endeavours to bring on a common platform the old musical element and the younger generation so that the young may learn from the old and there may be greater co-ordination, greater interpretation, greater rendering and growth of the musical talent. This evening's programme has showed us that it is not impossible to achieve this. We have listened to a very rare programme. We have had two specimens of Garba dancing and the beautiful interpretation of the "Radha Krishna" dances. The "Rasa Mandal" has brought together all this talent in the short compass of an evening's programme.

TALL ORDER TO MR. JAYAKAR.

I am asked by Mr. Vakil that I should speak a few words about music and how it should be brought into homes and what can be done to make it a source of culture and refinement. This is a tall order, especially as I do not propose making a long speech. Learning music as a matter of culture and refinement will mostly depend upon the tuition, the preparation and learning of the theory. Those who adopt music as a source of culture and refinement must remember, to my mind, three or four important principles of the study of music.

The whole theory of Indian music is that it puts in the form of sound the great harmony which prevails in nature. If this is the basic construction of Indian music, then every devotee and aspirant to it must aim at one particular thing. He must catch the spirit of the melody and harmony of Indian music. My humble suggestion to music lovers is that the process in order to be cultural has to be a purely intellectual and devotional process. If one were to concentrate upon this principle that the study of music is through melody and put the theory into daily practice—he will have done much in its study and advancement.

NO PLACE HERE FOR "SABHITE" OR TABLIGHITE"!

Proceeding, Mr. Jayakar emphasised the cultural value of Indian music in establishing Hindu-Mahomedan unity. "No student of Indian music can ever become anti-Hindu or anti-Muslim", he declared. Therefore from the politicians' point of view also the study of Indian music was one remedy against the extremes of anti-Mahomedan and anti-Hindu feeling. The speaker related a beautiful anecdote to illustrate this point. He then narrated a remarkable incident of a well-known song of Krishna used to make a Muslim "Gavaiya" break into tears as he interpreted the verses which meant "Krishna, the flute player, has captivated my heart." The speaker asked the "Gavaiya" why he wept and the simple answer was: "I weep out of devotion." "Is not Krishna the God of the Hindus", the Gavaiya was again asked, to which he replied almost angrily: "Who says he is the God of Hindus? He is the God of all those who sing this song"! (Applause.) Mr. Jayakar declared that there was no distinction of caste or creed in the domain of music.

Proceeding, Mr. Jayakar suggested to the "Rasa Mandal" to publish a correct edition of beautiful verses composed centuries ago, which were now in circulation in a more or less mutilated form.

TIP TO MUSIC ENTHUSIASTS.

A useful tip he would offer to music enthusiasts was that they should avoid second-class musical concerts. The next asked them not to be slaves to the system they had studied, but to use a little initiative so that there was scope for inspiration. He concluded by wishing the "Rasa Mandal" every success in its noble venture.

Mr. K. H. Vakil proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, after which the function terminated.

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—:o:—

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NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 2.

Previous Closing Rate	17.30
To-day's Opening Rate	17.27
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	17.25
Difference	—.05
Broach Expectation	Rs. 318-8-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 2.

Previous Closing Rate	9.33
To-day's Opening Rate	9.29
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.32
Difference	—.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 2.

Silver Ready	22	8	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	22	9	0
Lower	0	2	0

Market quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

1st Settlement	51	4	0
2nd Settlement	51	5	0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1929.

WELCOME CHANGE.

—:o:—

It is a significant sign of the times that the leaders of the European community in India have become conscious of the existence of two vital facts bearing on the future political progress of this country. One is that the forces of Indian Nationalism are rapidly gathering strength, the other that Indians will never rest content until they have secured genuine self-government. The desire to shape their policy in relation to the changed political conditions in the country was markedly evident in the speeches made by representatives of European opinion at the St. Andrews' dinners held in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Mr. Hotson, Home Member in the Government of Bombay, in a remarkably frank analysis of the Europeans' position in this country, their apprehensions and their hopes rightly remarked in proposing the toast of "The Viceroy and the Land We Live In" that "as regards the goal of Dominion Status there was now far more agreement among the European community in India than there was a few years ago." But Indians will not forget that to many a member of the European community it becomes easy to accept the proposition that India should have Dominion Status because to him it appears to be the lesser of two evils, the greater one being "Independence". And his commercial instinct makes him plump promptly for the lesser evil, particularly when he knows that interminable discussions and, if he can help it, an unconscionable period of time will elapse, before the details of this Dominion Status are settled.

It is good to notice that Mr. Hotson is willing to confess that the present Constitution gives the Indian Legislatures power "while withholding real responsibility" from them. That has always been the Indian complaint and the *sine qua non* of any scheme of Dominion Status must be that Indians become masters in their own house, that the Legislature must have complete power over the Executive and in the allocation of public funds. Regarding the possibilities of a good career for young Englishmen in India even under Dominion Status, we are glad to find that Mr. Hotson is an optimist. He does not believe that India will be a "Lost Dominion" for Englishmen seeking a livelihood and career in this country. There will certainly be room for foreigners of talent and gifted with energy and devotion to serve India, as public servants in this country, but they must remember that in a self-governing India they will have to be servants of the public and not its masters a complete reversal in fact of the present position of the Covenanted Services in India. And as for those Englishmen who become naturalized citizens of India making the country their permanent, not temporary, home, they will have the same rights and responsibilities as Indians.

We welcome the change in attitude on the part of the European community generally towards questions of Indian political reform but it must be prepared to show that the change is lasting and real. It was good policy for the European Associations in India to welcome the recent Viceregal announcement, but a good deal will depend upon their attitude when concrete proposals for implementing Dominion Status come up before Parliament, proposals which must necessarily entail the abolition of the unrestricted monopoly rights which the European commercial community now enjoys in India in its economic exploitations of the country. If the "ray of sunshine" cast by the Viceregal announcement, to quote the words of the Governor of Bengal at the St. Andrews' dinner in Calcutta—is really "to penetrate the clouds of mistrust and antagonism", the European community must come forward to help in dispelling that mistrust by revising its attitude towards the demands of the Indians in the field of economic progress on Swadeshi lines. It will be provided with abundant opportunity in the next few months to indicate that it is ready to undergo a thorough "change of heart". Sir Stanley Jackson in his speech, which contained a veiled threat to Congressmen and to which Mr. Sen Gupta has given an effective retort, said that much would depend upon the outcome of the discussions at the Congress at Lahore. May we remind Sir Stanley that the decision of the Congress itself will depend on the manner in which the Labour Government responds to the Delhi manifesto?

THE NAGPUR SPLIT.

—:o:—

All well-wishers of the Indian Labour movement will keenly deplore the split that has occured in the Trade Union Congress at Nagpur in spite of the statesmanlike counsel of the President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who, in his presidential address begged the delegates to prepare themselves for the common struggle of Labour for justice and fair-play and not to lose themselves in mutual conflict and barren strife. In the Labour movement, as in all other great movements, differences in views are bound to exist, but these differences should not be permitted to lead to a course of action that will be suicidal to the movement itself. The supreme need, so far as the Indian Labour movement is concerned, is organisation on trade union principles, and solidarity. It is on the fulfilment of this need that Labour leaders should concentrate themselves. Questions of affiliation to outside organisations and co-operation with Whitley Commission are relatively questions of secondary importance, and they should not have been permitted to assume such importance as to overshadow the real work before the Congress. Unfortunately, those, who had temporarily obtained a majority, amounting, as alleged by some of the seceders from the Congress, to "dictatorship in contravention of democratic principles", and, in a manner in regard to which Dewan Chamanlal throws instructive light in the statement issued by him, thoughtlessly ignored this vital fact and thus dealt a blow to Labour solidarity from which the movement will take long to recover. The majority of Labour leaders, the pioneers of trade union movement in the country, men who toiled in the face of overwhelming difficulties to organise labour at a time when it was absolutely unorganised, have found theirs to be a voice in the wilderness in a body dominated by men the measure of whose sense of responsibility is furnished by their summary rejection of the Nehru Report and of the proposal to hold an Asiatic Labour Conference and their refusal to send delegations on behalf of the Indian workers to Geneva. The secession of Messrs Joshi, Giri, Chamanlal and others from the Congress is regrettable but it is difficult to see how it could have been avoided. They have now formed a central organisation to consist of unions desiring to work purely on trade union lines and the fact that the majority of unions have seceded from the Congress makes what is left of it hardly a body representative of Indian Labour.

A RESHUFFLE.

—:o:—

There is a statutory limitation on the number of Under-Secretaries of State in the House of Commons and the MacDonald Government discovered that when they had seven of them, they had contravened the law by having one more than the statutory six. So by an ingenious arrangement under which none of the seven loses office, they have brought down the number of Under-Secretaries to six. In this reshuffle the India Office loses Dr. Drummond Shiels who leaves the Under-Secretaryship for India to become Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The new Under-Secretary of State for India will be Earl Russell an aged peer of amiable qualities who will be useful to the Government for answering interpellations in the Upper House. That body appears to have its uses after all, because Mr. MacDonald is reported to have been considering the question of creating new Labour peers "who will be prepared to bear a share of the front bench work" and the "Manchester Guardian" says Labour alone should not have all of the new pie.

WIPE OUT THE BLOT.

—:o:—

The holding of a Conference in Bombay to consider the question of abolishing "untouchability" was an excellent move and the fact that a large number of prominent Hindus attended the Conference held on Sunday last under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is a happy indication that amongst educated "caste" Hindus there is a keen desire that this blot upon Hinduism must be wiped out. In a thoughtful speech Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj pointed out the various means by which the blot could be soon wiped out. But the interesting speeches from the "Depressed" class leaders at the Conference who passionately and justly pleaded for prompt and radical reform should open the eyes of the "caste" Hindus that mere expressions of sympathy for the "untouchables" will not meet the case. The sympathy must take the concrete form of allowing the "untouchables" temple entry, the most live issue at present.

THE AFGHAN ENVOY TO LONDON.

—:o:—

G. K. N. writes:—

A mansion furnished with appointments and comforts all on the Western style and scale, tea of two varieties, black and green, served after the European mode but with the peculiar sweets which are its accompaniment in Persia and Afghanistan, fruits galore in a parlour which, if the prospect out of the window was shut out, could be mistaken for one in a chateau in Europe or a villa on the Malabar Hill—this is where my friend Mr. Rustam Dubash and I were received in Kabul on August 6, 1926, by Shah Wali Yaveri Ala Hazerat, A.D.C. to His then Majesty Amanullah Khan. This gentleman, a brother of King Nadir Shah, is now appointed as the Afghan Envoy to the court of St. James' and will pass through Bombay in a few days Sardar Shah Wali and his brothers were in exile in India and were brought up at Dehradun so that naturally they are not unacquainted with Hindustani and we remember that the first interview that Saidar Nadir Khan gave on his way from Paris to Kabul in Bombay was embodied in a written statement for the Press in Urdu. Shah Wali who earned the distinction of entering Kabul at the head of the army victorious over Amir Habibullah alias Baccha-e Saqua is an accomplished gentleman who will efficiently represent his country in England being a past master in Western as well as Oriental diplomacy.

I have to say something more about these remarkable brother-princes, but at present I should only like to point out that there is no Ark in Kabul to which constant ignorant reference is made by our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. In ancient Persian the word for castle was Arg which was later substituted by the Arabic Kale or Killeh. It is this palace-castle which is meant when people imagine the structure to have any connection with the Biblical deluge and its vestiges. The word Arg is one of the many survivals from the old Persian, sister to the Avesta language. The Persian tongue used in Afghanistan has many words which are unknown to modern Persian authorities, being superseded by foreign equivalents in Persia proper. And although I cannot support the nationalism run mad which would up-root all Arabic words that have become naturalized in the Persian language and substitute obsolete and archaic terms, all lovers of pure Persian must admire the writings of Mussalman scholars of eminence like Mirza Zainul Abedin Kahn (Hekmat) and his cultured wife of our city who attempt to rid Persian of the needles exuberances of the Arabic vocabulary.

VICEROY'S "NO" TO INDIAN STATES PEOPLE

WHY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE ARE WANTED AT THE CONFERENCE.

(BY CHIMANLAL M. DOCTOR, Editor, "Nava Gujarat". Baroda.)

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy says that representatives of the people of Indian States will not be invited to the Round Table Conference to be held in London, since only broad questions of constitutional relations between British India and Indian India will be discussed, and that internal reforms are within the power of the States themselves subject to the responsibility of the Paramount Power to protect the people from gross misgovernment. This announcement has been received with indignation by the people of Indian States, and it is the duty of the leaders of Indian States to organise a whirlwind propaganda both in England and India to secure representation for the people of Indian India for safeguarding their interests.

A TRAP.

As regards the merits of the announcement, the question of establishing a Commonwealth of Dominion Government for the whole of India involves the question of giving a due place and effective voice to the people of Indjan States in any scheme of federation for India. Suppose our Princes refuse to be units of the Federation and choose to have direct relations with the Crown through the Viceroy and Governor-General, what will be the position? Are the Princes to have the determining voice in such a matter? On the other hand, if people of Indian States are in favour of making their States members of the federation, why should their will be defeated by the will of the Princes? In the interests of British India even the presence of leaders of Indian States will be very helpful in case of the Princes' obstinacy. The reactionaries of the British Empire, want to set the Princes against the people of British India in order to prevent them from creating a united federal India. Is it not to the interests of British India to have leaders of the people of Indian States who will say that we are all determined to be part and parcel of the Dominion of India as single or group units (as the case may be) and that nothing ought to prevent us from enjoying the rights of Federal citizenship. If British Indian leaders are short-sighted enough to face the Indian Princes and their nominees, I am sure they will fall into the trap set for them by the Imperialists of England, and the Princes will be played off against them in securing a permanent division of India into Indian India with direct relations with the Crown through the Viceroy as such, and British India under some truncated form of Dominion Government, without any control over foreign relations, Indian States and Defence. Even in dealing with these broad constitutional questions, the people of Indian States who number 70 millions should have the determining voice against the individual voice of 600 Princes who will never truly represent their States, but will further the cause only their personal or dynastic interests.

INDIAN LEADERS' DUTY.

So, I urge upon the British Indian leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others openly to declare that they will not go to the Round Table Conference without the leaders of the people of Indian States in order to secure the consent of the States to become members of the Federation. They must not play into the hands of the Imperialists of England, whether Labour, Liberal or Conservative, who are bent upon perpetuating the present conditions in Indian India which will give them an opening for weakening the so-called Dominion Government which will not be the substance but only the shadow of what the Canadian Government is at present.

THE CONDITION PRECEDENT.

If once it is granted that the will of 70 million Indian States people should decide the fate of Indian States, whether they should be members of the federation or remain outside it as so many centres of British Imperialist influence the next question will be whether there can be any federation between democracy and Indian State autocracy. It is an axiomatic truth that if the States are to become members of the Federation, it goes without saying that the form of government obtaining in all the members of the Federation should be uniform so far as possible, and hence the introduction of full responsible government and constitutional monarchy will be the minimum that will be required as a condition precedent. There can be no federation of democracy with full-fledged autocracies without danger to the body politic and the liberties of British India. Here also, the Princes will oppose and the people will support such a democratic solution, and since the people are sovereign, their representatives will only express their will to have the States converted into constitutional monarchies with full responsible government, in spite of the Princes' opposition. Let our British Indian leaders remember that representatives of the people of Indian States will be very powerful allies in their fight for a united India with the Princes and they must make it a condition precedent before they take part in the Round Table Conference.

NEED FOR PROPAGANDA.

If, however, our British Indian leaders refuse to stand by us, and do not consider the presence of our leaders necessary in deciding the broad constitutional questions of the relations of Indian States with British India, our leaders ought immediately to organise themselves and carry on such a roaring propaganda as will force the deaf to hear and the mute to speak. Colonel Josiah Wedgwood will be helpful in carrying on propaganda in England, and Mr. R. L. Chudgar's epoch-making book on "Indian States Under British Protection" will further the cause.

BOHRAS AND WAKF ACT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With regard to the efforts of the Head Priest of the Bohra community for obtaining a permanent exemption from the Wakf Act I shall be obliged if you will please publish the following in your esteemed paper.

Three years ago the Mullaji tried hard to get an exemption from the operation of the Wakf Act and the Government granted immunity from the Act for three years. Now three years have passed and that period of three year's exemption has done a tremendous harm to the community. Directly or indirectly most of the Waqf institutions have been brought under the control of the Head Priest with the result that a large number of them have suffered in efficiency. Some of the Waqf properties have been actually transferred to his personal name. His supporters state that these properties will not pass to the heirs of the Mullaji, after his death,—it is a legal question—and I doubt very much whether such will be the case.

Last time in granting immunity to the Mullaji from the Law of Land the Government committed a serious mistake. If the same thing is repeated I do not know what would lead to. Any act of further grace on the part of the Government will make the Mullaji a full-fledged autocrat.

No honest man would object to such an Act being held applicable to a community just for the simple reason that it forces one to give proper accounts of a charitable institution.

No Moslem, except illiterate fanatic Bohras (who are the blind followers of the Mullaji) and the Mullaji himself, has objected to this piece of legislation. Of course, there are literate persons on the side of Mullaji but they are under his very strong influence. Mullaji says that if he is subjected to the Act it will be an act of sacrilege. Has Mullaji anything to cite from the authoritative books in support of his statement? So far I am aware there is nothing. Islam does not prevent anybody from giving accounts of Waqf properties. No religion does so!

Anyone of the Mullaji's followers may come forward and say that Mullaji has never refused to give accounts of the Waqf properties and is prepared to give inspection of accounts if anybody wants it I may point out that it is not likely that anyone will come out for accounts because in that case sword of excommunication will be hanging over his head. Look at the fate of the promoters of the Chandabhoy Galla Case. The only best way of making accounts of charitable institutions being submitted to the public without anybody's asking is the Waqf Act and the Government should not be guilty of partiality in making an exception of the Bohra charities.

Mr. Editor, I request you to take up the matter yourself and do some justice to the community.—Yours, etc.,

D. M. K

Bombay November 27.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Wrong Policy.

There is evidently a change of attitude for the worse at Moscow in regard to the Sino-Soviet differences in Manchuria. Although M. Rykov in a speech in opening the session of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets declares that the Soviet pursued no other object in China than peace and did not desire to seize a single metre of Chinese territory, the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Litvinoff, does not show a particularly amicable attitude and a desire to promote peace when he declares in his reply to the Nanking Government's Note that the latter's proposals are "valueless". Probably he hopes that differences would arise between Marshal Chang-Hsueh-Liang, the man on the spot in Manchuria to defend Chinese interests, and the Nanking Government in regard to the nature of the proposals China should make to the Soviet to secure an end of the quarrel. It is wrong policy for the Soviet to exasperate China by choosing to adopt an obstructive attitude when peace can be secured through frank and full discussion of the outstanding differences.

Foolish Enterprise.

It was expected that the Reichstag would reject the Nationalist Bill "against the enslavement of the German People". The measure was d[illegible] as a protest against the B[illegible] veman policy of establis[illegible]dial political and economic re[illegible]ms between France and Germany. At a time when the question of reparations was being tackled to at least the partial satisfaction of Germany and the question of the evacuation of the Rhineland was already solved entirely to her satisfaction it was not possible for the extreme Nationalists in that country to raise the cry that the "Fatherland" was being "sold" and humiliated. On the day the measure was rejected French troops were leaving Coblenz and Belgian troops were leaving Aix-La-Chapelle. The evacuation has been taken in hand energetically and the German people as a whole have no desire to continue picking useless quarrels with their enemies in the Great War.

Amazing Delay.

Many weeks have passed since we drew attention to the amazing silence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the permanent President of the All-India Muslim League, and Dr. S. Kitchlew, its Secretary, regarding the venue, time and president of this year's session of that body. The League holds its session every year in December, but ever since its adjourned session at Delhi in March, there has been no meeting even of its Council and no explanation of this has been forthcoming from either of the office-bearers.

Wanted A Live Organisation.

In this connection the "Mussalman" of Calcutta writes:—

"A sparrow whispered into our ears that, sometime after the tumultous meeting of the All-India Muslim League in March last when Dr. Kitchlew desired to call a meeting of the Council to consider what should be done and what course be adopted to express the League's opinion about future constitutional reforms for India. Mr. Jinnah asked him to call no such meeting and thus the present deadlock has been brought about. We do not vouch for the truth or accuracy of this allegation but this is our information. It is for Mr. Jinnah to contradict it if it is unfounded and to explain to the Muslim public why the League has of late become so supremely apathetic towards its duties and why it has become so inactive. Not only Mr. Jinnah, the President, but also Dr. Kitchlew, the Secretary, should also come forward and explain the situation that apparently has been created by them conjointly. It is, we think, more or less culpable not to hold the annual session of the League at a time when great constitutional changes are imminent and when it is incumbent upon the League to say its say". Obviously an explanation is called for from Mr. Jinnah. For our part we do not see the need for a separate political organisation for Muslims, who should join the Indian National Congress which as the supreme national political body in the country is charged with the protection of the interests of all minorities as well as majorities. But if there is to be a political organisation for the Muslims it must be a live one.

HER PROWESS.

"Is your wife a good afternoon speaker?"

"No, but you should hear her before breakfast".

"THROUGH MY GLASSES."

What The Running Tells.

(BY "PILOT".)

Race-goers are notoriously fickle and many people who had come to regard SARKA as a "wonder" horse have already begun to revise the opinion formed when she made a winning debut on November 23. Mrs. Bose's mare was greatly expected to win one of the divisions of the Byculla Plate. She failed after giving every promise of participating in the finish. I thought she ran a great race, for it must be conceded that she was opposing some of the most improved horses in training. It should not be long before this sturdy grey comes up again to prove that she was not quite at her best last week.

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THE GIRL FRIEND was travelling with notable stoutness at one stage of the race. Her running gave one the impression that she was short of a gallop. I expect to see her figure more prominently when next engaged.

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All horses who run in hoods can be regarded safely as unreliable, for no trainer places on his horse the badge of a rogue to make him look more beautiful. ACUMEN was thus adorned in the race for the Mentmore Handicap. Seldom have I seen this colt run his race out so resolutely. Perhaps, the fact that Sibbritt was astride made all the difference. He does strike one as being a horse who wants strong handling and the accomplished Australian jockey gave him all the necessary assistance.

* * *

That LIPSTOWN does not stay over six furlongs was made plain on Saturday. Bowley had some difficulty in keeping his mount going in front of SUN ARCH who ran remarkably well after a spell on the easy list.

* * *

Herbert has not unjustly earned the appellation "Brusher". The much-travelled jockey is never happier than when at the top of the field, racing several lengths clear of his rivals. These tactics are not always effective though they do help him to win races occasionally. The Kolhapur jockey certainly did not ride SINHAGAD to the best advantage in the Wavertree Handicap. It is quite probable that he might have won had not proceeded to put as many lengths as possible between himself and the rest of the field from the fall of the flag. SINHAGAD is worth a place on your list. Remember it was the five year old's first outing after a long time.

* * * *

MILLTOWN impressed me as one likely to score in the near future. This one likes a distance of ground and there are several races for her as the season progresses.

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CLIFTON ABBOT was responsible for the early pace set in the Stockton Plate. Like most of the progeny of Abbot's Trace this colt has splendid initial speed and I have an idea that over a short course he will be hoisting a winning flag for the Kolhapur stable.

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Mr. Tamavi has never owned another horse like DILAWAR who proved such an excellent money-spinner, but he does possess an useful sort in TA'AMA. There is much to like in this grey. He was a trifle unfortunate to miss a placing in the Hamadan Plate, Division I, but should soon at one for this failure.

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There was a big following for NIX in the Stockton Plate. The chestnut son of Sonning ran creditably and must be nearer the judge than fourth when next saddled. Watch him.

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PRINCE CHARLIE is obviously fast training on again. He was running on with notable stoutness in the race won by Baig last week and is worthy of note.

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Donnelly made for too much use of LE TOUQUET who made an appearance after a long absence from the track. The chestnut is almost certain to win a nice race before the season is very far advanced.

* * *

Note this:—AMSEL, BUSHY PARK, SHEEMA and JALMOOD.

Secunderabad Quadrangular Cricket Tournament: The Mahomedans had a very easy victory over the Zoroastrians by one innings and 228 runs. Both the teams are seen in the photo.

Calcutta Tennis.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

In finals to-day of the South Club Invitation Tournament, H. Cochet beat P. Landry in singles 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, and Rodel and Landry beat Gregory and Pitt 4—6, 6—3, 8—6, in doubles.

His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson presented the Singles Cup at the conclusion of the game. Invites included number of well-known French and Indian players.—A. P.

MR. J. M. SEN-GUPTA ON GOVERNOR'S THREAT.

—:o:—

Viceroy's Sincerity Doubted.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

"Perhaps the Government thinks that the present difference between the two wings of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee affords an opportunity to the Government to strike at the Congress; but let it not be forgotten that so far as our relation with the bureaucracy is concerned, we are absolutely at one and no internal difference in the administration of the Congress or among ourselves will stand in the way of our presenting an united front against the bureaucracy," said Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, leader of the Congress Council Party in Bengal, in a statement to the press, referring to the Governor's threat contained in the speech delivered at the St. Andrew's dinner.

THREAT AND WHOLESALE PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Sen Gupta further pointed out the absurdity of the situation created by the Governor's speech and said that while the Secretary of State for the India and the Viceroy are inviting Indians to participate in a Round Table Conference and are seeking to create an atmosphere of peace and goodwill, the Governor of Bengal is not only holding out threats of what he will do in future, but is actually prosecuting persons wholesale, for political opinion, including Sjts. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Kiransankar Ray, Secretary, J. L. Banerjee, Dr. J. M. Dasgupta, Nripen Banerjee and Jnanajan Neogy.

VICEROY'S SINCERITY OPEN TO DOUBT.

Mr. Sen Gupta concluded: The action of the Bengal Government and the Governor's speech taken in conjunction with the fact that the Governor recently paid a visit to the Viceroy, is calculated to throw doubt on the sincerity, not only of the Governor but of the Viceroy as well.—Free Press.

WANT OF FUNDS FOR CIVIC WORK.

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal's Reply To Nagpur Municipal Address.

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

Replying to an address of welcome presented by the Nagpur Municipality this morning Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he did not deserve what had been said in the address.

Referring to socialism and communism he said that many people were afraid of the mere using of the words, but those terms meant nothing more than municipalism. Municipalities in India were always in want of funds because the Government took away the larger portion. Municipalities could not carry out schemes for want of funds.

Concluding he said that a new History of India was rapidly being written and he hoped that Nagpur would hear her share.—A. P.

Big Sums Of Money Collected For Arya Samaj.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 2.

On an appeal made on the anniversary of the Gurudatt Bhawan Rs. 35,000 was collected from the Wachhowali Aryasamaj (Gurukul Section). Another sum of Rs. 6,000 was donated for the Mahashaya Rajpal Memorial Fund.

On another appeal made by Principal Diwanchand of Cawnpore, donations to the extent of Rs. 75,000 was collected in the Anarkali Arya Samaj Anniversary day by the D. A. College Section.—Free Press.

POLICE SEARCHES AT MYMENSINGH.

—:o:—

Mymensingh, Dec. 2.

The Police searched yesterday two houses, namely, that of Workers' Congress and of the village Reconstruction Society and seized 87 lantern slides and books on 'Desherdak".—Free Press.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Spell Of Cold.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 1.

The months of November and December are usually of the severest cold in Poona. But this year whole of the first fortnight of November passed off as a hot season and people were wondering at the unending heat. The atmosphere, however, changed and now there is a bitter wave of cold over Poona. In the morning the cold is nipping and severe. The sudden change has naturally brought on a spell of disease. In the shops and along the streets everywhere one meets woollen cloth. It is a time when rugs and sweaters, mufflers and shawls, monkey caps and stockings reign supreme. Everything here seems to be affected by coldness. The Viceroy's announcement made the political activities cold. People are playing the waiting game. The Parvati Satyagraha agitation is dragging its weary length, and perhaps may die of cold. Sardar Vallabhbhai's proposed tour in some talukas of Maharashtra had created great stir among the peasants. But he was wanted for the Round Table Conference purpose and the tour had to be suspended till January. The enthusiasm of the agriculturists became ice-cold!!

FERGUSSONIANS.

But only in the Fergusson College things were hot with joy and enthusiasm. Saturday the 30th of November was the anniversary of the College. For the first time in the new Principal's regime the students who had boycotted the function gathered to celebrate the day. At 4 p.m. the students gathered in large numbers. Wrangler Mahajani, the boys' own Principal, was heard amidst peals of clapping and ovation when he opened the proceedings before the learned address of the Hon. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan. Mr. Mahajani is a witty young Principal. When he spoke of the lattitude and longitude and brought in the simile of navigation to describe the administration of the College affairs, the house echoed and re-echoed with laughter. The address of the Hon. Judge of the High Court was also listened with respect and enthusiasm. Professor V. B. Naik also made a sweet speech tending to create a harmonious feeling in the staff itself. The evening "At Home" given by the College was participated in by the Fergussonian's past and present, with unique delight and pride. The new Principal has begun well. The strained relations between the students and the then Principal have disappeared. It is hoped that the public exposition of the College affairs will now cease and the social gathering of the students also will be held with the same enthusiasm and joyful spirit with which this Anniversary has been.

Lahore, Dec. 2.—Appeal preferred by Swami Chidanand against the conviction and sentence under Section 153-A and 295-A, to six months' imprisonment for an article entitled "Review of Islamic Doctrine" published in his paper the "Sundhe-Samachar" in its September issue, was rejected by Justices Fforde and Addison at the Lahore High Court.—Free Press.

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"NOT PREPARED TO TAKE DAILY INSTRUCTIONS FROM MOSCOW."

Why Diwan Chamanlal & Others Resigned.

NAGPUR, Dec. 2.

Diwan Chamanlal, M.L.A., has issued the following statement:—

The present session of the India Trade Union Congress has been signalled by an initial error which, in my judgment, invalidates the entire proceedings. Under the Constitution, certain necessary formalities have to be complied with before and Union can be affiliated. These formalities include the production of duly certified and audited statement of accounts. The list showing the members of both the Girni Kamgar Union and the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union which are of Communist persuasion failed to comply with the formalities. The alleged combined strength of the Girni Kamgar and G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union will result in bestowing on the Communists a majority unwarranted under the Constitution and by actualities.

EXECUTIVE A PACKED BODY.

Though the proposition granting Girni Kamgar membership of 40,000 was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman I must make it clear that the Chairman acted very fairly in placing all propositions before the House. It must not be forgotten that non-Communist Unions demanding similar privileges regarding their membership did not receive their full quota with the result that the Executive became in fact a packed body. The nature of the resolutions subsequently taken up clearly revealed the tendency to utilise the new majority in order to push forward the pro-Communist programme.

"NO DAILY INSTRUCTION FROM MOSCOW."

There was, therefore, no option left to those of us who were not prepared to take our daily instructions from Moscow but to withdraw from the Congress. That this withdrawal has had a chastening effect is evident from the fact that although the Communists had a clear majority and hardly any opposition yet they helped to defeat their own resolution in the open session regarding the affiliation to Pan-Pacific Secretariat.

What explanation they will give to Moscow is their concern but I have a shrewd suspicion that they now feel somewhat intimidated since they can no longer seek the protection resulting from co-operation with those of us who have been in the movement from the start. I have this consolation that the work which I started nine years ago will continue purged once for all of its Communist entanglements. What remains of the old Trade Union Congress is but a skeleton in glasscase labelled "Moscow" and consisting of the Girni Kamgar Union and G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.

SHALL NOT FIGHT OVER DEAD BONES.

We shall not fight over dead bones. We have already organised ourselves into an all-India body and our motto is "business as usual". One word more. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the soul of chivalry, tact and charm. No organisation could have hoped for a better president. No proceedings could have been so ably conducted. He lays down his office which he has occupied at my suggestion but he carries with him our fraternal greetings in the new tasks that lie before him.—A. P.

WHITLEY COMMISSION BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.

—:o:—

DEWAN CHAMAN LAL'S OPPOSITION.

The following is a brief summary of Dewan Chaman Lall's speech opposition the Whitley boycott resolution in the Executive Council:—

"Mr. Chairman: Let me take the last speech first. Mr. Ruikar of Nagpur said that reason why the Labour Commission should be boycotted is that it is a Commission appointed by an Imperialist Government and that since that Imperialist Government has launched a policy of repression against the Labour Movement we must boycott all Commissions and Committees appointed by it. In fact that has been the main argument advanced by the supporters and sponsors of this resolution. The first question I want to ask is thus: From when do you date the repressive policy of the Imperialist Government? (A member: "Since 40 years")

Dewan Chaman Lall: "It is unnecessary to go back as far as that. Shall we say that offensive against the Labour Movement was launched two years ago when the Conspiracy case against my friend Mr. Mukand Lal Sircar whom I see sitting over there, and his colleagues, was launched?

(Several members: "Yes: Two years ago?").

Dewan Chaman Lall: Alright. Two years ago. Now let me see what Mr. Ruikar's actions have been. I want to ask Mr. Ruikar whether it is a fact that, not 40 years ago but this year, in the month of January or February, he sat on a Committee appointed by the Imperialist Government of the C. P. to discuss a matter—a very important matter—namely, sickness insurance in view of its submission before the Labour Commission? I hold in my hand a report of that Committee on which there were officials and employers —and Mr. Ruikar—(cries of "shame"). And yet it is the self-same Ruikar who now wants to boycott the Labour Commission. Let me take Mr. Ginwalla. He says we must not co-operate with any Committee or institution for which the responsibility lies with the British Government. There was a time when all of us non-co-operated with such institutions including the High Court. I was one of them. I asked Mr. Ginwalla in those days if he would join us. But he did not. Now if he is consistent let me ask him if he has non-co-operated with the High Court of Bombay, of which he is a Solicitor. With what honesty of purpose, I ask, does this gentleman advance his argument?

"But there are other gentlemen who have submitted amendments which begin by saying that the Labour Commission deserves to be boycotted. Who are they? One is Mr. Khan. It is the same gentleman who approached me and the Commission wanting to give a garden party to the Commission. (Loud laughter.) It is the same gentleman who wanted to take the Commission in procession through the streets of Lahore, the same gentleman who wanted to take a cinema film of the Commission and the same gentleman who has already given evidence before the Labour Commission. (Loud laughter.)

"Now there is another gentleman similarly situated. That is Rai Sahib Chandrika Pershad. I have never understood this gentleman. He says the Labour Commission deserves boycott. It is all very well for him to say that, but did he not act as Assistant Commissioner to the Commission at Delhi? Did he not give evidence before the Commission at Ajmere? (A member: 'He can change his opinion.'). Yes, he is welcome. You are welcome to change your principles over-night as you change your clothing, but do not ask me to take you seriously or believe in the sincerity of your motives.

Now let us deal with our communist friends. Messrs. Randive and Dishpande say I took dow their words): "We will never co-operate with any committee set up by this Imperialist Government." I want to ask them—these agents of Moscow——— (at this stage there was an uproar from the Communists with counter—demonstrations from the non-Communists). ....., they I want to ask them: Did they not co-operate with the Fawcett Committee? Did they not do so this year, after the Meerut trial? Did they give evidence before the Pearson Committee? They were brought from jail to give evidence. Were they compelled to give evidence? They were not. Yet they co-operated with a Committee set up by the Imperialist Government. With what honesty of purpose can they now turn round and say: 'we will not co-operate with the Labour Commission?'

One last word about the Third Communist gentleman who spoke —Mr. Kulgarni. He advanced the argument that since the Government launched the Meerut prosecution we must not co-operate with the Labour Commission set up by the self-same Government. I want to ask him whether he and his Union, after the Meerut case was started, did or did not send up a deputation in May last to wait at the door of Sir George Rainey in order to lay their grievances and the grievances of railwaymen before him? With what logic or honesty of purpose can he now turn round and say that we must not place our grievances before the Labour Commission?

Concluding, Dewan Chamanlal said: Mr. Chairman, I have said enough. These agents of Moscow may act inconsistently. It is their lookout. They may have a mandate from abroad to behave as they do. Our path is clear. We shall act to the dictate of no organisation, of no body, of no person but simply to the dictate of our own conscience in doing what we consider to be the best in the interest of the working classes of India."

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NEW ALL-INDIA LABOUR FEDERATION.

(Continued from page 1.)

meeting warmly approved of the suggestion to keep out of the federation Unions with a leaning towards communism. It is expected that a conference will be held about Easter to inaugurate the new Federation. The meeting proceeded to pass resolutions.

regarding the Whitley Commission and the Round Table Conference. The first resolution declared it essential in the interests of the working classes that evidence should be tendered before the Royal Commission on Labour and called upon all trade unions in India and Burma to co-operate with the Commission. The second welcomed the recent statement by the Viceroy defining the British policy towards this country, and while endorsing the manifesto of the leaders of different parties issued from Delhi regarding the Round Table Conference, demanded adequate representation of Round Table Conference, demand Labour interests on the Conference. After some discussion both resolutions were unanimously adopted. The question of sending a delegation on behalf of Indian workers to the next session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva was discussed and the following persons were elected for recommendation to the Government of India. Delegate, Mr. S. C. Joshi; advisers, Messrs. B. Shiva Rao, Shibakali Bose, I. D. Sawhney, A. N. Bose, Umar Rajab, Fathulla Khan, and Ernest Kirk. Among those present were 50 members of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress from all provinces, including Messrs. Chamanlal, Giri, Bakhale, Shiva Rao, S. C. Joshi and Ernest Kirk. Mr. N. M. Joshi was absent owing to the state of his health but it is stated that he was mainly responsible for the statement of policy outlined at the meeting.

The Associated Press is informed that besides the joint statement already issued, other statements have been sent to the President of the Trade Union Congress on behalf of the Indian Seamen's Union, Bombay, the General Workmen's Union, North Western Railway, Lahore, and Several members of the Bengal Federation of Trade Unions. Including Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose and Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, and the Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, the Bengal Mariners Union and the Indian Quartermasters Union, Calcutta. All statements lay stress on the "fundamental change" in the policy of the Congress involved in the adoption of the resolutions passed by the Executive Council and express complete disagreement with it as the reason for withdrawal from the Congress.—A. P.

"GENERAL STRIKE THE ONLY PEACEFUL WEAPON"

—:o:—

Mr. Ruikar Urges Closing of Ranks

NAGPUR, Nov. 30.

"Unless we are prepared to move with the changing times, and give a determined lead to all these reactionary forces of capitalism and Imperialism, our very existenc and life will be in danger," declared Mr. R. S. Ruikar M.A., B.L., Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his welcome address to the delegates of the 10th Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

The Tenth Session of the Trade Union Congress is meeting to-day at Nagpur at a most critical period. The iron hand of heavy ruthless repression has fallen very heavily on our movement, since we last assembled at Jharia. If ever any popular movement of the masses has become an anathema to the Indian Government, it is the Trade Union Movement; the only miracle and wonder is, that in spite of the repeated doses of repression, administered by the Government, our Movement is not still dead and that we have all assembled here, hale and hearty, to carry on the movement with greater en[illegible] and courage. The last year has witnessed a series of repressive measures, starting with the Trades Disputes Bill, Public Safety Ordinance, the Meerut Trial, the attempts to stifle the Girni Kamgar Union, the Goondas Act, the Criminal Intimidation Bill, the prohibition of legitimate Trade Union meetings at Calcutta in the Jute Workers' strike, and of the Girni Kamgar Union in Bombay, the prosecution under section 124-A I.P.C. of Comrade Ranadive of Bombay, the uncalled for interference of the police in the Golmuri strike and perhaps we have not seen the end of this campaign launched forth by the Government. The administrative interference of the police, (who are on the side of the Employers has lost all its novelty in India. We have to decide and declare what is going to be our reply to this policy of repression carried on by thhe Government in co-operation with the employers in India?

OBJECT OF SENDING WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Amidst this unprecedented orgy of repression, we have witnessed the advent of a Royal Commision to investigate into the conditions of industrial workers and those working in the plantations. Why His Majesty's Government, has chosen this particular time to send this Royal Commission, I need not dilate upon. It is no doubt meant so often to conceal the real nature of the repressive campaign against the Trade Union Movement. History informs us and more so the history of our own Motherland, that these costly Royal Commissions are more often useful only in squandering the hard earned money of the toiling masses and poor taxpayers. No Royal Commission in India and their number is unfortunately very large—has even brought any substantial relief to the Indian Workers and Peasants.

The real object in launching forth this Royal Commission at this particular juncture, is to undermine the solidarity of the Indian Working class and to whitewash the repressive policy of the Government. The Whitley Commission is a link in the long chain of repression and so long as the Government is not prepared to give up its policy of repression, no honourable co-operation is possible with this Commission. With 33 prominent Trade Unionists clapped up behind prison bars in Meerut Jail, any co-operation with this Commission is practically tantamount to the support of the repressive policy of the Government.

MENACE OF CAPITALISM CUM IMPERIALISM

Proceeding, Mr. Rinkar said:

Unless we are prepared to move with the changing times, and give a determined fight to all these reactionary force of Capitalism and Imperialism our very existence and life will be in danger. If not for any other purpose, but at least in sheer self-defence, we have to turn a new leaf, in the history of our movement and launch upon an effective practical programme of action. Any hesitation or weakness on our part howsoever well-intentioned it may be, will prove most suicidal and harmful at this critical juncture in the history of our movement. The policy followed by the Congress in the past was mostly confined to mere passing of resolutions, presentation of memorials and leading of deputations on the authorities and employers concerned. This Reformist policy based on an appeal to the generous and noble feelings of the Capitalist class and the Government has not been a success. It has proved quite a failure to meet the new offensive launched against the movement by the capitalist class backed up by the strength of the mighty British Empire. This new menace of Capitalism and Imperialism requires a new orientation of policy on our part.

"GENERAL STRIKE THE ONLY WEAPON.

The only peaceful weapon which will effectively create a powerful sanction behind our demands, is that of a General Strike throughout the whole of India. The tremendous possibilities of this powerful weapon, can only be apprehended by a close and intensive study of the General Strike in England in 1924. If we could only effectively wield this powerful weapon, we can bring the mighty British Empire and the whole Capitalist Class on its knees and compel them to accept our demands and rights. What the Indian National Congress, has failed to achieve during the last fortytwo years, in spite of the meteoric appearence of the non-violent non-co-operation movements, could easily be achieved by a resort to general strike, in the Transport Industry, Railways, Docks, Mines, Mills and other organised industries. We can within no time, bring the whole administrative and industrial machinery of the British Empire to a complete stand-still, and compel the Capitalist and the Government to concede our birth right for a decent and fair living and also prepare for the future way for our complete emancipation and liberation from the benumbing rule of Imperialism and Capitalism.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Concluding Mr. Ruiker said:—

In conclusion, I have to appeal to all of you, to close up your ranks and present a united front. We are too weak and disorganised to allow our movement to be disrupted for any reason at this critical stage of our movemnt. Differences of policy and programme will remain in this imperfect world for all time to come; they are, as a matter of fact, signs of energy and life. A little charity and fair mindedness and a desire to understand the view point of these that differs from us, will enable us to close up our ranks and present a united front.—Free Press.

"BOYCOTT ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE".

—:o:—

Assam Congress Committee's Resolution.

GAUHATI, Dec. 2.

The Assam Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting held on November 30, passed the following resolution:—

"This Committee recommends to the Lahore Congress, that if by the 1st of December, 1929, there is no change of heart on the part of His Majesty's Government, the Indian National Congress should refuse to take part in the proposed Round Table Conference and take such action as may be deemed necessary".—Free Press.

SET FACE AGAINST STRIKES.

(Continued from page 1.)

was carried nevertheless by an overwhelming majority.

The question of recommending names to the Whitley Commission as Assistant Commissioners was discussed and it was agreed to suggest Mr. Chatterji for Calcutta and Mr. Srinivasulu for Madras.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The new office-bearers for the forthcoming year are: Mr. I. B. Sen, President; Messrs. Ruikar, Fathullakhan, S. C. Joshi, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Giri, General Secretary; Mr. Guruswami, Assistant Secretary; and Mr. Kalappa, Treasurer.—A. P.

MEETING JAPAN'S DEFENCE REQUIREMENTS?

—:o:—

Request Of Britain And U. S.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

Tokio.—Britain and the United States have requested Japan to indicate the number of auxiliary vessels she requires instead of seeking a particular ratio. This is interpreted as an attempt at the alternative solution of the question of meeting Japan's defence requirements instead of her insisting on seventy per cent ratio in big cruisers, compared with America.—Reuter.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the issue of your paper of the 28th instant a letter has appeared over the signature of Mr. W. T. Halai criticising, amongst other things, the balance-sheet and statement of income and expenditure of my Association for the year ended 31st August, 1929, with particular reference to property and assets, new Cotton Exchange building at Sewri and also the investments of my Association.

A member of my Association having made a request to be furnished with certain particulars regarding the Exchange at Sewri, the same was complied with. The same member also asked for an explanation regarding the investments and the interest accrued thereon, as contained in the statement of income and expenditure for the year. The information asked for was duly given to him. At the eighth annual general meeting of the Association held on the 12th November, the member in question when addressing the meeting on the annual report, as well as on the balance-sheet and statement of income and expenditure did not ask for any further information on the two matters referred to above, nor did he ask for any further explanations regarding the same. It is, therefore, obvious that he was satisfied with the explanations given by the undersigned in his letters dated the 8th and 11th November, respectively.

Having regard to what is stated above, it will be seen that the criticisms made by Mr. Halai in his letter are not only misleading, but unwarranted.

It may be noted that Mr. Halai is not a member of the East India Cotton Association.—Yours, etc.,

D. MEHTA,
Secretary,
East India Cotton Association, Ltd.
Nov. 29.

HOW WORKERS ARE RECRUITED FOR PORT TRUST.

Mr. Neilson Before Whitley Commission.

"TOLIWALLAS" & JOBBERY.

The representatives of the Bombay Port Trust were orally examined by the Labour Commission on Monday morning at the New Council Hall. Mr. G. D. Birla, a member of the Commission, who had not hitherto attended any of the sittings in Bombay was present for the first time. Mr. N. M. Joshi and Dewan Chamanlal could not attend owing to their presence at the Trade Union Congress at Nagpur.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. W. H. Neilson Chairman of the Port Trust, said that bulk of the labour employed in the Trust docks and workshops came from villages and coast towns in the Presidency. The majority of employees recruited from outside Bombay visited their homes once a year. Many of the wokshops hands left during or before the monsoon to attend to cultivation of their fields or repairs to their homes in their villages and rejoined afresh on their return after an absence of two or three months.

Chairman: Have you got statistics to show that workers asked for leave on account of sickness?

SICKNESS AND WAGES.

In the case of sickness the workers have to produce medical certificate from our doctor.

Chairman: Do you pay them when they go on sick leave and produce doctor's certificate?—We pay them only for 14 days in a year.

HOW LABOUR IS RECRUITED?

To another question, the witness replied that about 80 per cent. of the labour employed in the docks was engaged in gangs through headmen called "Toliwallas" who recruited a standing nucleus from their villages and secured the balance in the city as required from day to day. These "Toliwallas" were frequently intelligent and enterprising coolies who had become leaders by the common consent of the workers. These "Toliwallas" functioned as bankers to their gangs and generally cared for their well-being. The payment of wages was made through the "Toliwallas" who acted as small agents with the advantage of having a personal interest in the man. Under existing labour conditions in India it was considered that the substitution of employment agencies for the present system would be disadvantageous to all concerned.

JOBBERY AND "TOLIWALLAS."

Chairman: Have you received any complaints that these "Toliwallas" exact money from the workers they employ?—I have received complaints to the effect that the men do not get their full wages. If any definite complaint is reported to us and proved the Port Trust will at once dismiss the "Toliwallas" found to be guilty of the charge.

Proceeding, Mr. Neilson told the Commission that the percentage of absenteeism among the permanent monthly-paid labourers was about 11 per cent. which increased to about 14 per cent. during the months of the monsoon. The causes of absenteeism were: (a) marriage season, (b) demands of village agriculture. It was to be noted that these seasonal migrations were common to domestic servants and most classes of labour in Bombay.

IN HARNESS TILL AGE OF 65.

The witness agreed with the Chairman that workmen in the shops and on general maintenance work were allowed to be in service to an age limit of 65 provided they continued physically fit and many workers who had done good service in the past were retained on light work to an advanced age.

The witness further told the Commission that the labour in Port Trust workshops was much more regular than in other trades. Some of the reasons of this regularity were attractive terms, an excellent system of provid- co-operative societies.

To a further question, Mr. Neilson said that payments were made in cash monthly except for labour at the outlying quarry works at Anik and for casual labour at the docks. At Anik the payments were made half monthly owing to the isolated nature of the work.

The Chairman: The co-operative credit society has lent over Rs. 2,00,000 and thus freed the workers from the grip of usurious Banias?

A.—That is so.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

Asked about housing, Mr. Neilson stated that about 36 per cent. of the normal number of of labourers engaged were housed in accommodation provided by the Trust. The number at present housed was slightly over 3,000.

Chairman: A worker after having put in a qualifying period of three years' continuous service is admitted to the benefits of the Provident Fund?

A.—Yes, sir.

Replying to Mr. A. G. Clow, witness stated that the total number of accidents during the year amounted to 725 of which 26 were fatal. The majority of fatal accidents occurred on board vessels and were caused by falling into open holds. As regards the sheds and quays, fatal accidents were usually due to goods falling out of crane slings and by persons being run over by vehicles. The fundamental cause of the majority of such accidents was the labourer's own carelessness and disregard of ordinary safety precautions.

UNIONS IN PORT TRUST.

Replying to Sir Alexander Murray, witness said that three unions had so far been constituted in the Port Trust: (1) The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, (2) the Railwaymen's Union and (3) the Port Trust Docks Staff Union. The first two had been recognised while the third was not registered. In common with the other unions, the management was largely in the hands of outside abour leaders, one result of which was that representations were frequently made to the employers which were vitiated by incorrect knowledge of facts and ignorance of service and working conditions.

The demands submitted were frequently entirely impracticable and put forward without any regard to common sense or equity as between the worker and the employer.

The Commission then adjourned till to-morrow.

Sedition Case Against Randive.

JURY TRIAL REFUSED BY HIGH COURT.

The Hon. Justices Patker and Baker at the High Court heard the application made by B. T. Randive, Editor of the "Railwayman", against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate refusing to commit the sedition case against him to the Session.

Dr. Ambedkar arguing on behalf of the accused said that the charge was in respect of an article published in the "Railwayman" in which he was alleged to have made an attack on the attitude and policy of the Government towards labour agitation.

The case was one of sufficient public importance, fit to be tried by the Sessions, as the working of railway was an important part of Government's activities. Dr. Ambedkar contended that this case was analogous to the "Nawa-Kal" case which, according to the High Court's ruling, was ordered to be tried by Jury.

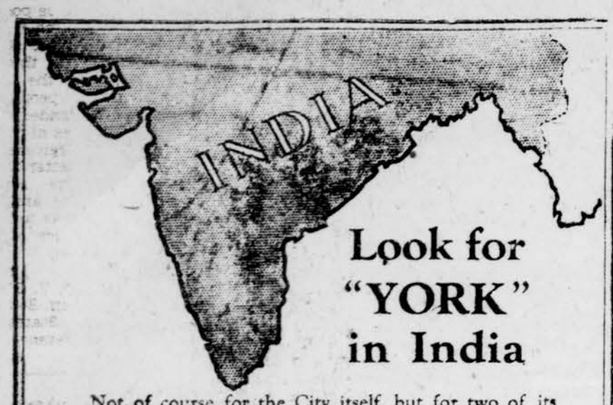
MAGISTRATE'S DISQUALIFICATION.

A stronger ground was that the trying Magistrate had in his executive capacity done various acts to suppress the labour movement, and some of those acts were criticised in the articles in question. The Magistrate had also taken part in dispersing a labour meeting held on July 13, at Curry Road, of which the accused was one of the organisers.

Opposing the application, Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, submitted that the present case could not bear any analogy to the "Nawa-Kal" case. The "Nawa-Kal" was considered an important paper by reason of its influence on the general public through its circulation of over 12,000 copies. While the "Railwayman" was the mouthpiece of the Railwayman's Union, and its circulation was admittedly 2,000 a week. Mr. Shingne urged that no weight should be attached to the argument that the Magistrate was in a camp hostile to the Government.

In discussing the application, Mr. Justice Patker observed that no general rule had been laid down by the High Court in the "Nawa-Kal" case in regard to trial by jury. The "Railwayman" was a weekly paper with a circulation of 2000 a week, and as such commanded limited influence among the public. As regards the accused's point about the Magistrate having done certain acts in his executive capacity some of which were the subject of criticism in the article, his Lordship observed that the Magistrate's name was not mentioned in the article. His Lordship did not think that the mere fact of the Magistrate taking part in the suppression of the riot was a sufficient disqualification for his trying the present case.

Mr. Justice Baker concurred.



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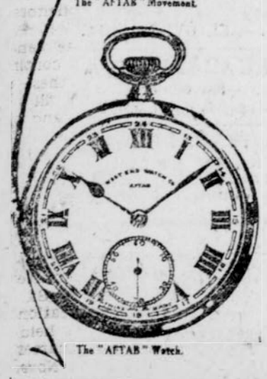

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DRINK MALABATI TEA.

S. AFRICAN WHITES' ARROGANT ATTITUDE

Attempts To Enchroach On Rights Of Coloured Trades.

LEGISLATION PROPOSED TO SAVE "EUROPEAN'S SOCIAL SUPERIORITY."

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 2.

The resurrection of the old 1871 Law of the Transvaal Republic to eliminate the rights of Asiatic residence and trade and the suspension of no less than 269 Asiatic licenses in this city under the Gold Act (1908) have proved to be harbingers of a wide-spread anti-Indian agitation. The Transvaal Farmers' Union and the Nationalist Party Conference have also passed resolutions demanding anti-Indian legislation. The Transvaal Municipal Association met at Vereeniging and demanded re-introduction of legislation on lines of Class Areas Bill.

RESTRICTIONS ON INDIAN TRADERS.

In addition, a responsible body as the South African Association of the Chambers of Commerce has lent its support to a demand for legislation "to prohibit Indians and other coloured traders from employing European women as their assistants" and "to empower Municipal authorities to allocate separate dwellings and trading area in each town to Europeans, Indians and natives."

EUROPEAN'S "SOCIAL

The arguments advanced by the mover of the resolution Major Karl Rood, M. L. A., a Ntaionalist politician at the Commerce Parliament (Kroonstad) were that the adoption of the motion was necessary to prevent the downfall of the European's Social superiority and to save the European traders "from going to the wall" by the pressure of Asiatic competition. Mr. Hood also accused the Indians of breaking the Cape Town Agreement and advocated Indian boycott which he, with other speakers, admitted, had failed as a large class of Whites insisted on dealing with the Indian traders.

PROFITABLE TRADE WITH INDIA.

The leaders of the Commerce Congress failed to realise the extent of South Africa's trade interest in India—the latter purchasing more than half of the total annual product of Union gold and a considerable quantity of coal and diamonds. The trade prospects with India are considered so rosy that the Government are considering the appointment of a Trade Commission there. The attitude of the Commerce Congress cannot but have serious repurcussions on business with India, and the resolutions of the Commerce Congress are important only as giving expression to the ill-will which is prevalent towards Indians as a class.

WHITE GIRLS SATISFIED WITH INDIAN EMPLOYERS.

It was argued that legislation which was demanded was necessary to save the down-fall of European social superiority at the hands of Indian and coloured traders employing white girls as shop assistants. The white girls employed in such shops are best able to reply to the apprehension created by Mr. Rood and others. The girls working in Bombay Bazaar at Durban have unambiguously expressed that the conditions are more or less satisfactory for the European females working in Indian firms throughout the Union; they are not such as to encroach upon the social superiority of Europeans or the sanctity of European spirit. Indians appoint the white girls in their establishments not to court familiarity but "to conform to the white standards of life", to be helpful to the country and to maintain the spirit of Indo-Union Agreement.

EXPERIENCE IN MINES AND HOMES.

Further, no sphere of activity either social or commercial can sustain the strain placed on it without coloured labour. Natives are working shoulder to shoulder with the white males in the mines, wholesale business firms garages, factories and farms. They are also working hand to hand with the white women in the house, kitchen and yard. When such continuous familiarity has not led to demoralisation, it is inconceivable that a few girls working on the counters at the India shops with unrestricted freedom and respect will lead to the down-fall of European social superiority.

Mr. H. Berman (Vereeinging) stated at the Commerce Congress that "one Indian firm in Vereeinging employed 40 India clerks indented from India at the rate of £15 a year. The speaker evidently was unfamiliar with the new immigration Act which does not allow even one new Indian to come.

GENERAL CHARGE AGAINST INDIANS.

The general charge against Indians is that they have contravened the spirit of the Cape Town Agreement. But this charge can hardly be substantiated. The Cape Town Agreement is based on the principle of the reduction of the Indian population by repatriation and uplift-ment of the remaining permanent population by removing the difficulties on the way to their progress. The Government of India have actively co-operated with the Union Government in the latter's effort to reduce the strength of Indian population. Nearly 10,000 Indians have left South Africa under the repatriation scheme. If any party has broken the spirit of the Cape Town Agreement, it is not the Government of India or Indians but the Municipalities, Commerce Congress and Farmer's Union which have demanded the enactment of iniquitous legislations for segregating and enslaving the Indias.

NOT TO BE COWED DOWN.

The Indian community in South Africa would never accept segregation. The Habibulah-Sastri delegation and Paddison Deputation which visited South Africa were emphatic on this point. They supported South Africa in its desire to devise suitable ways and means to maintain White Civilisation but did not budge an inch with regard to segregation as it involved national honour. Eventually, Dr. Malan, the Minister for the Interior promised to leave aside segregation and concentrate only on voluntary repatriation. As far as the principle of segregation is concerned, Indians will never be cowed down into submission as public opinion both in the Union and in India is strong and unanimous.—Free Press.

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OPENING OF SASTRI COLLEGE.

New Era In Education Of Indian Children In S. Africa.

SIR K. V. REDDY'S APPEAL TO EUROPEANS.

(By Mail.)

DURBAN, Oct. 26.

Sir K. V. Reddi, the Agent General to the Government of India in South Africa, before asking His Excellency the Earl of Athlone to declare the Sastri, College open, among other things, stated:—

By opening the doors of this magnificent building, Your Excellency will be lighting a torch which will spread light and knowledge not only within these walls but also into numerous Indian homes which are at present dark, owing to ignorance. That darkness will be soon dispelled.

FUTURE OF THE COLLEGE.

I am not thinking of to-day, of this year or of the next two or three years. I am thinking of the future. Sooner or later, much sooner than later, this college, is bound to become a University College, either as an affiliated or as a constituent college of the great University of Natal for the rapid materialisation of which my esteemed friend Professor Bews, has been striving so hard, has been straining every nerve. From that time forward will the real worth of this college be begun to be realised.

SYMBOLICAL PILLARS.

I do not know whether the architect who designed this building had any vision in providing for these magnificent pillars. To my mind, they seem to be symbolical. The first, then, will be known as the Pillar of Culture, this one on the right as the Pillar of Civilisation, the next one as the Pillar of Truth and the remaining one as the Pillar of Beauty. Here then are these four Pillars proclaiming to the world, to the professors and the pupils, what the college stands for.

May I appeal to the European community, in this connection, for their kind co-operation and for extending a helping hand to their fellow Indian citizens in endeavouring to achieve these great ideals.

SCHOOLS IN NATAL.

In the middle of last year there were in Natal some 30,000 children of the school-going age. There were nine Government schools and 43 aided schools with about 10,000 children on the rolls. Of these schools only one was teaching up to the Matriculation standard, the Carlisle Street School here in Durban. Even there the tenth standard was opened only recently and contained but one boy in April last year. All the other schools were primary schools teaching up to the sixth standard.

The Indians in this country have always been alive to the educational needs of their children and during the last fifteen years they contributed nearly £15,000 for the construction of school buildings in the towns and in the villages.

DAWN OF NEW ERA.

Other schools were built by the missionaries to whom I feel bound to pay my tribute publicly on an occasion like this. Until a year or two ago the Provincial Administration and the Education Department were not able to give that consideration for Indian education which was expected of them. Quite recently, however, a more liberal policy is being adopted. A new era in the education of Indian children has dawned and, thanks to the Administration and to my esteemed friend Mr. Hugh Bryan, a new chapter is opened in the history of our primary education. Not only is the entire amount of subsidy granted by the Union Government being utilised for the education of Indian children but a liberal and broadminded policy has been adopted and a great advance has been made during the last 12 or 15 months. To-day there are 12 Government schools in place of nine and 63 aided schools in place of 43, in all 75 schools, with a little over 13,000 pupils on the rolls.

COLLEGE FUNDS.

Proceeding, Sir Kurma referred to the handicap of securing competent teachers, a fact also recognised by Mr. Sastri, who himself was a veteran educationalist of repute in the city of Madras, and conceived the plan of establishing a Teachers' Training College and High School. Mr. Sastri went about the country for the purpose of collecting funds, and within a few months some £16,000 were subscribed, all by Indians, of which a little over £14,000 has been collected.

SCOPE OF TRAINING.

This will be, until it becomes a University College, a combined normal college and high school. General education will be provided for up to the matriculation standard, while training will be given to obtain three classes of certificates, the Senior, the Intermediate, and the Junior trained teachers' certificates. The college is expected to start work in the last week of January next. The Education Department will appoint a European Principal from the education service, while six Professors will be arriving in January from India, all double graduates, B.A.'s and L.T.'s specially qualified for the teaching profession.—Reuter.

FINAL L. C. P. S. EXAMINATION.

—:o:—

List Of Successful Candidates

Bombay, Nov. 29.

Out of 230 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held in the current month the following 73 have passed:—

Machiarida Calapa Aima; Rupakula Anjaneyulu; Gulam Mustafa Arain; Kishinchand Wadhumal Balchandani; Gianchand Sohanlal Bhardwaj; Gopal Mahadev Bhat; Ranchhodlal Tribhovandas Bhat; Vishnu Bhikaji Bhide; David Abraham Bidari; Vrajlal Hirji Chavda; Anthony Luis Bernard Costa Pereira; Prabhakar Rangnath Deshpande; Vishnu Dattatraya Dhavale; Manoharlal Garg; Goparaju Venkata Hanumantharao; Moreshwar Vasudev Hardikar; Damji Virji Haria Chunilal Jagannath Jani; Jankibai Jatar (Mrs.); Raghunath Jagannath Joglekar; Vishnuprasad Chunilal Joshi; Rachel Judah (Miss) Gopal Raghunath Kadalgikar; Muhammad Abdulkadar Kadri; Sadashiv Vinayak Kalamkar; Shankar Ganesh Kale; Wasiomal Keshabdas Kalwani; K. Kalyanaraman; Dattatraya Vasudev Karandikar; Shantaram Keshav Karnik; Dattatraya Dadaji Kavitkar; Manoharlal Pokardas Khather; Govind Tukaram Kshirsagar; Damodar Dattatraya Kulkarni; Pralhad Mahipati Kulkarni; Sitaram Bhimrao Kulkarni; Narayan Shrinivas Manishi; Abraham Kaialakakathu Matheu; Jagdambaprasad Harnarayan Mathur; Narayan Govind Mehendale; Balchandra Ramchandra Mehta; Vatsala Ramchandra Modak (Miss); Shrinivasa Dattatraya Mujumdar; Nagesh Ramchandra Nadig; Vithal Narayan Naik; Madhav Ganesh Nene; Jacob Nesamoney; Dattatraya Vishnu Panvalkar; Dahyabhai Fakirbhai Patel; Rambhai Dhoribhai Patel; Bhavanishankar Keshav Patil; Moreshwar Mahadev Patwardhan; Madan Keshav Pradhan; Pranlal Ramchandra; Ganesh Gangadhar Raikar; Sagoon Ragholba Rege; Hombal Danappa Reuben; Ahalya Namdev Samant (Miss); Anant Govind Sathey; Isharsingh Krishnasingh Siddhu; B. Singaravelu; Prabhashankar Ghelabhai Smart; Ganesh Vasudev Sohoni; Benjamin Vithal Ubale; Gumputra Stephen Ullagaddi; Digamber Narayan Vaidya; Ganesh Bhagwant Vaidya; Vishwanath Shankar Vaidya; Vamanrai Jatashankar Vasavada; G. H. Venkateswar; Shevantibai Narayanrao Vispute (Miss); Seddheswar Balkrishna Vyas; Bulchand Hemandas Wadhwani.

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Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	1,68,13,200
	4,11,26,400
As on 30th June 1929.	
Total Assets ...	16,35,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities ...	13,81,00,000
SURPLUS ...	2,54,00,000
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	1,68,13,200
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Settlement Of Trade Disputes.

URGENCY OF SETTING UP INDEPENDENT TRIBUNALS.

UNEMPLOYMENT A GREAT EVIL TO WORKMEN AND COUNTRY ALIKE.

The following is the concluding portion of the memorandum of written evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on Labour in India by the Committee of the Indian Merchant's Chamber, Bombay:—

On since measures of general improvement have to be adopted and when they are adopted, they impose an additional burden on the industry and since all industries cannot be in a prosperous condition at any particular moment or time, my Committee feel that whenever such measures are adopted, it should be open to any industry, which is for the time being in distress, to prefer its case for special protection or encouragement in order to make up the deficits thus caused. The machinery for this purpose is at present extremely unsatisfactory. The protection asked for by any particular industry is going to benent not only Capital but Labour and such an appeal would, it is hoped, generally receive the support of leading labour organisations concerned with that particular industry. My Committtee feel that there should be a national economic policy under which not sectional but general interests would be considered. A quick relief granted to an industry at the first symptom of difficulties arising not only from increased charges in connection with labour legislation, but from any other causes beyond their control or from unfair and subsidized competition offered from abroad, is of vital importance to Labour itself in so far as it saves the industry from a weak condition or from extinction, and thus maintains the full scope of employment for that particular class of employee.

A SYMPTOM OF CLASS GOODWILL.

My Committee would like to invite the notice of the Commission to the welfare activities of several employers all over India often unsolicited by the workmen. They recognise this merely as a symptom of class goodwill and as a clear negation of any bitter class antagonism, and would concede at once that such spasmodic activities do not suffice and that securing conditions, which are essential for the health of the employee or for his surroundings or for his livelihood, must be on a uniform basis and must be by regulation so as to prevent the worst employer having any advantage in competition with the best employer. They, therefore, favour the principle that recognised evils complained of by Labour should be put right by means of legislation or by administrative measure. They would like such legislation or regulation to be enforced, but they must sound a note of warning against capricious interference by a body of miscellaneous inspectors of the kind that would find a flaw in the conduct of the management, or which would check the continuity of operations essential to an industry. In either event costs would be considerably increased and the failure of the output of Indian factories to withstand in the market with the imported article would re-act harmfully on the interests of the working classes themselves. With regard to legislation their proposals are that it should be carefully devised with reference to Indian conditions alone and should not be merely a copy of laws existing elsewhere. In general my Committee desire that the advantage of any legislation in their favour should go to the working classes. It is undesirable for Government to launch on any legislation which has not been definitely asked for by the industry itself, i.e., either by the employers or by the employees. The solicitude shown by Government for the representation of Labour as such ought to secure at all events the more outstanding demands of Labour being formulated inside the Council Halls on the initiative of non-officials. It is also necessary to see that legislation of a complicated and advanced character in the interests of Labour is not initiated without definite information as to whether such legislation has been adopted by other countries. Where it has been discovered that it has not been adopted by countries whose output enters India, definite tariff barriers ought to be raised. This again is a measure calculated to benefit the working classes themselves who share the fortunes of any industry in which they are engaged.

COMPILATIONS OF STATISTICS URGED.

My Committee favour fuller compilations of labour statistics and statistics of prices of commodities for working classes and every device which will help to secure better understanding of the issues by the employers and the empoyees such as the conciliation committees and the facilities for the officials of a properly constituted union to lodge a complaint and to receive redress, where ppossible, and explanation. They would like some machinery to be instituted which would intervene before a strike is called in any industry, and which would lead to a clear examination of the issues. The machinery for conciliation has not been successful in India as popularity of labour leaders unfortunately depends on the extreme measure of their demand and that of moderate labour leaders is generally at a discount. Having regard to the conditions of society in India and to the general backwardness of Labour, what this machinery should be, it is or the Commission to decide. But at least for sometime it is necessary to have a permanent body constituted, or a court of enquiry with a judicial man of high standing at the head to whom references must be made compulsory before a strike or a lock-out is called. My Committee would go further and advocate the compulsory reference of all issues arising between employers and employees to such an impartial and competent court. They are aware that laws relating to such compulsory reference have not been successful in certain countries, but the experiment is one which may be made in India and if it is handled by proper men in the first instance for a few selected industries, there is every reason to hope that the procedure may come to be definitely recognised and respected and may come to be adopted. My Committee have every reason to believe that, while it would not do harm to Labour, it will be welcomed by the employers as it will save the industry from the ruinous condition of intermittent work and disorganization which inevitably follows a strike or a lockout. The time lost during the strike and the loss of full and efficient work on resumption are so great a price paid that every one ought to strive for arbitration.

PLEA FOR INDEPENDENT TRIBUNALS.

The *raison d'etre* of such independent tribunals lies not only in the grave consequences to either party of a breakdown; but in the fact that a detailed and scientific examination of conditions of reduction of wages and prices cannot be conducted either by the employers themselves, much less by the employees or those benevolent well-meaning individuals connected with Labuor at present. The present position is that Labour is content to go along the old rut and is therefore opposed to the reorganization of the industry on modern lines whenever it is called for, because it does not understand the full implications. It is well-known that every reorganisation in industry involves elimination of the least useful unit and the aim is to reduce costs. If every time when a demand is made to make an improvement in the internal organization, the cry is raised by a few parties misplaced and materially affected, and if this cry is taken up universally, industry would be at a standstill. The economic justification, therefore, of any such reorganization could be only given in detail to a competent and authoritative party and hence the suggestion for the court of inquiry and ultimately of arbitration is not merely as the shortest way not of industrial difficulties, but as the best method of securing the interests of all the parties concerned.

My Committee would draw the attention of the Royal Commission to an important and outstanding point regarding Labour in India, which is, that employment in India is not continuous. In agriculture able-bodied men have not got work the whole year round. In many places they have no work for at least four complete months in the year and in some cases for actually eight months. Even when they have the work they have not got sufficient work to go on for more than a few hours daily except at the time of sowing operations and harvesting. Employment is not therefore full. Hence the earnings of employment are not adequate. This is what accounts for the low standard of life and it works in a vicious circle, because, the low earnings do not provide the wherewithal to buy all that the body needs, much less do they give opportunities for amusements or expanding the mind. In this great backwater of semi-employment and partial employment drift back those that are temporarily or permanently thrown out by the industrial system. There is no machinery in this country either from the labour movement or from Government or from employers, which takes account of a large number of men who drift backwards and forwards in this manner. This is without any reference to the considerable amount of casual absenteesim that tages place. If an account was kept of men who had once been employed in the textile industry, but who are now thrown out and are obliged to seek another and possibly less remunerative job, it would be found that the number was very considerable. It would be the same with reference to every organised industry in which the wages are high. This unemployment is an evil not only from the point of view of the workmen but from the point of view of the country.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

The provision of housing by employers has come to be recognised as a desirability. That the employer should in all cases find the necessary capital and organisation to provide housing for this employees is a demand which would put a burden on industry which it cannot bear. No progress could be possible if money, which was intended and which falls into the hands of the entrepreneur class, were used in bricks and mortar instead of being employed for production. If the burden is not, therefore, to be placed directly on the industry, what is to be done with regard to housing is a legitimate question. The solution, in the mind of my Committee, is the same as the solution everywhere in the world, viz., that rent must be on a basis which would give an adequate return to the capital put in housing and thus more money would be attracted in building houses and the accommodation would increase. But the difficulty in Bombay is that the workpeople with their present standard of life are averse to spending an adequate amount for housing. There was a special difficulty in the Town and City of Bombay because the price of land, on which housing could be provided, was inordinately high. My Committee must point out that the methods of easing the situation so far as the City of Bombay is concerned have proved worse than the disease. Out of the 16,000 rooms provided by Government at Worli, between 4,000 and 5,000 were occupied till lately and there were more than 10,000 rooms locked up. It is claimed that these constructions are better than the houses in which workmen live at present and if that is so, locking these rooms, which have been constructed from public money and the loss in which is borne by the taxpayer, is deplorable and must be ended. The representative of this Chamber has urged that these rooms should be immediately thrown open at a rent which will attract workmen who are living in other crowded parts of Bombay, but Government have for some reasons or other, not accepted the suggestion. There was a time in Bombay when chawls, which could be provided by employers were popular. But since the era of big strikes has set in, there is a suspicion in the minds of the workers and any housing provided by the employer is looked upon with distrust.

WHY REDUCTION OF SLUMS IS INTERFERED WITH.

The difficulty is not that of finding houses for the workmen but of inducing them to lead a regular life with their families and settle down where the industry is. Most workmen hailing from the interior come alone to the industrial centres and desire to go away for two or three months to spend their time with their families. When they are alone it is not unusual for three, four, five or a dozen of them to pool their resources together in respect of a room which is used mainly for cooking, the resting place being found by the inmates wherever available, sometimes in the open verandah and sometimes out in the open. The point, therefore, to consider is not merely whether the working classes could afford the rents which are asked for from them, but whether they desire to spend on rents for a house in the City on a reasonable scale. Generally it would be found by the Commission that the workmen desire to save their money in order to take it back to their agricultural homes or in order to send remittances to their parents and others, or, as it generaly happens, in other to pay instalments of previous debts. The reduction of slums, which is a very disirable object from every point of view, is thus interfered with by the habit of the workmen themselves.

Among the general conditions in which improvement for Labour is desirable, my Committee would give a very high place to the abolition of drink. The amount of money spent by the working classes on drink has never been properly estimated but it is considerable and there is no doubt that the bulk of it comes from the pockets of the workingmen. The policy of prohibition has been accepted by the Government of Bombay in principle, but their present financial straits appear to have compelled them to act in the other direction. The harm which the drink can do in India is not to be estimated by the harm which it may not do in Europe. Besides that in India, my Committee find a tendency among the working classes not to be in moderation when they take to drink. If the working classes are saved from the expenses which they at present incur on drinks, their resource would "ipso facto" increase and their standard of living in other directions would go up. The benefit results in the matter would be cumulated and they could be secured by a certain amount of stringency at the hands of Government. If the Royal Commission desire to do real good to the working classes in India, my Committee trust that they will give the question of reduction or abolition of drink a leading place in their recommendations.

HOURS OF WORK.

My Committee would like to make a few general observations with regard to hours of work. The period fixed by Law for factories in this country is 10 hours a day. This is in accordance with the First Convention of the First International Labour Conference which provided specifically different treatment to Asiatic countries like India, looking to the difference in climate, economic conditions, organisation, etc.

My Committee apprehend that efforts may be put forward both before the Commission and outside to get the hours of work reduced. Reduction of hours would only be possible if wages could be reduced or if there was a substantial increase in the efficiency of the workpeople, Reduction of wages is not a practical proposition and therefore the only alternative left is in the direction of increased efficiency, In comparison with all European countries and even with an Asiatic country like Japan the efficiency of the workpeople in India is low and if a radical alteration could be effected in that direction, my Committee would support the demand for a reduction of working hours. There is another consideration however which requires to be pointed out in this connection and that is, that while advanced industrial countries which have got a reduced number o working hours have got a favourable and effective tariff policy protecting their national industries and shut safeguarding the interests of both employers and employees, India at present cannot afford the luxury of shorter hours because of the present stage of the development of her industries and the fact that she has no effective protective Tariff policy but has only revenue duties and a diluted form of protection passing under the name of discriminating protection It may not be out of place to remark that even some of these industrially advanced countries of the West have not been able to ratify the Convention referred to above even up to the present time.

Under these circumstances, my Committee are firmly of opinion that no reduction should be effected in the hours of work.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

With regard to the employment of women, my Committee would like to see the scope for employment of women to be increased as otherwise it will be a serious blow to the family budget of the workingman, but the employments which would be open to women should be such as would not prove harmful to them, having regard to their special physical needs. In particular, my Committee would like to see the employment of women underground put an end to as early as possible. It should not have been allowed and any temporary gain to industry out of this is to be strongly deprecated. The substitution of women for men above ground is, however, to be favoured wherever possible. The principle of equal pay for equal work, which prevails in the United Kingdom and which is admitted, is in the mind of my Committee a very sound and righteous principle, but wages have a way of adjusting themselves according to demand and supply and so long as the field for employment for women is restricted, the reward for them even for the same class of work is bound to be lower than what is paid to men. It is for the Commission in the course of their enquiry to find out what should be done to increase the scope of employment for women and to substitute them for lighter operations where men work at present.

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Cures Malaria obstinate fevers, enlarged spleen and liver, anaemia oedema, dyspepsia, and restores former health.

MAKARADHWAJA
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The Panacea for all diseases.

CHYABANPRAS
Rs. 4/- per tola.
Ideal Nerve and Lung tonic fo all Men, Women and Childre

Great Garage Wonder.

—:o:—

Another wonder has been added to the seventy times seventy wonders of the world. A skyscraper garage has been opened near Third Avenue in New York and it is claimed that any car in this huge building can be delivered in three minutes to the owners without having been touched by hand.

This seems like a fairy-tale when one thinks of the many floors of the garage. Surely, it would be said, only a genie could pick out and fetch Uncle Sam's Ford Sedan in such a short time from 999 other cars parked storey after storey above each other?

In this garage nearly all the work of shifting, shunting and starting cars has been eliminated by invention of automatic parkers and by the use of a set of three high-speed lifts in the centre of the building.

The automatic parker is a little device which slides out from one of the lifts as the car enters the garage to be parked. As soon as the driver leaves the car this runs out under the machine, raises one end and pulls it swiftly into the lift. At the same moment another automatic parker is whipping another car into the lift from the other side. They are whizzed upward at the rate of floor a second. Before the liftman can say "Jack Robinson" or "Henry Ford" he has reached a space signalled as vacant by a system of lights. He opens the door and, quick as thought, another lever pushes the car forward on its parker into its allotted space.

As the liftman descends he may see a signal telling him to bring down a car from some other floor. Again he opens the door, the parker picks up the car, and it is delivered to its owner.

A very small proportion of New York's almost priceless ground space is used for the garage. Instead of spreading out it soars upward into the air which—as yet—costs nothing a foot.

Chicago has hit on nearly the same idea as New York in dealing with the parked cars obstruction in her streets. A huge unseen garage has been built as a tore to a 550ft. high building, and round this are arranged the offices. In this garage 700 cars can be parked and removed with amazing speed.

Instead of being raised and pushed by the automatic parker a car is placed on a small platform which tilts until the machine runs forward into the lift on to another tilter. When the high-speed lift stops and the door is opened the car is once more tilted until it runs into its garage space, and by a reversing of this process it can be taken out again.

It has often been suggested that roof space should be used for parking, and a means of lifting the cars and of levelling and strengthening the housetops could probably be found by the unconquerable mind of man. These two new garages seem to be in the same region of achievement.

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2ND BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ANDHRA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

The above Conference will be held this year on the 21st and 22nd of December, under the presidency of Sjt. G. Harisarvottam Rao, M.A., M.L.C. (Madras). It is hoped all Andhras in Bombay city in particular and the Presidency in general will enrol themselves as members of the Reception Committee and delegates and make the Conference a success. The fee for the Reception Committee and delegate is Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively. Donations from the generous public are welcome. In centres where Telugu institutions are in existence, members are requested to send in their names through such institutions. Correspondence and remittances should be addressed to the Secretary, 756 Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

PARVATI SATYAGRAHA.

Strict Adherence To Non-violence Urged.

MEETING OF SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 30.

A joint meeting of the Parvati Satyagraha and Sahayak Committee was held on Saturday at 8-45 p.m. in the office of the Satyagraha Committee Mr. S. J. Kamble presiding. Messrs. Rajabhoj, Kadam, Subhedar Ghatge, Gadgil, Kanitkar, Sathe and Potnis were present.

The minutes of the last meeting of November 12 being passed, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

(1) The Committee regrets it cannot give its sanction to the resolutions passed on 23-1129 by some members of the Satyagraha Committee in the Depressed Classes Mission Hall, since they are directly in violation of the principles of Satyagraha.

THANKS TO "CASTE" HINDUS!

(2) The Committee decides to continue Parvati Satyagraha on the strictest principles of non-violence and self-help, requests "caste" Hindus to awake to their sense of duty and peacefully establish their rights of entry into the Parvati Temple, denied to them during the last three weeks; and congratulates "caste" Hindus for their wise attitude of neutrality in respect of Parvati Satyagraha all along since its resumption after the suspension period.

(3) The Committee authorizes Messrs. P. N. Rajabhoj (Secretary, Satyagraha Committee) and Gadgil (President Sahayak Committee) to communicate with the Local Congress Committee and the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, to see if they can offer their hand of co-operation, since the removal of "Untouchability" is one of the four pillars of the Congress' Constructive Programme.

(4) The Committee is glad for the rapidly growing public opinion throughout the country in favour of Satyagraha since the temple entry Satyagraha was undertaken in Poona, requests sympathetic 'caste' Hindus vigorously to continue agitation in this behalf and congratulates the trustees of the temples recently thrown open to all Hindus irrespective of caste and creed.

(5) The Committee authorizes Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj to issue from time to time, and consultation with Mr. Kamble authoritative communiques about Parvati Satyagraha.

(6) A resolution moved by Subhedar Ghadge asking the Parvati Trustees to remove the new sign board at the temple doors and authorising Satyagrahis in case do not agree to it, to try to remove the said board in the same just and peaceful methods which are adopted for the last two days, advisable with more vigour and peacefulness was thrown out almost unanimously as the last two day's methods were not in conformity with non-violence.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

—:o:—

The twelfth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission will be held at Gwalior on the 21st and the 22nd December, 1929. The proceedings will commence with a message of welcome from Her Highness the Senior Maharani Sahiba, which will be read by the Home Member to the Gwalior Government. The Historical Exhibition organised by the Commission will be opened by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib on the afternoon of the 21st December.

The Government of India have appointed Shrimant Sadashiv Rao Khashe Sahib Pawar, Home Member of the Gwalior Durbar, as a co-opted member for the twelfth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Gwalior on the 21st and the 22nd December.

The Indian Historical Records Commission will hold its annual sessions for the first time outside British India, when it will meet this year at Gwalior, on the 21st and 22nd instant. This will give an unique opportunity to all students of history to visit Gwalior which is the foremost State in Central India, and which abounds in places of historical, archaeological and artistic interest.

The Gwalior Durbar are making arrangements to receive the members of the Commission and take them round to various places of interest. Among the places to be visited are included the palace of Raja Man Singn, the Fort, the Archaeological Museum and the historic battlefield where the British fought the Rance of Jhansi during the Mutiny.

To those who can find time to spend a week or more, a visit to the cave temples of Bagh situated within the State will be of interest from the artistic point of view as affording an opportunity to study the frescoes in the caves which are of rare beauty and considerable antiquity.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION.

The time-limit for the receipt of exhibits for the Historical Exhibition in connection with the Gwalior session of the Indian Historical Records Commission has been extended to the 10th of December, 1929, on or before which exhibits will be received by the Superintendent of Archaeology, Gwalior.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

—:o:—

The annual meeting of the Numismatic Society of India for the year 1929 will be held at Calcutta on the 21st and 22nd instant in the hall of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1, Park Street, Calcutta.

The following programme has been arranged:—

21st December (Saturday): 11 a.m.—1 p.m., Annual Meeting; 2 p.m.—5 p.m., Visit to the Indian Museum.

22nd December (Sunday): 10-30 a.m.—1-30 p.m., Reading of papers and exhibition of coins; 3 p.m.—5 p.m., Visit to the Victoria Memorial.

23rd December (Monday): 11 a.m.—1 p.m., Visit to His Majesty's Mint.

Members will please arrange for their own accommodation or write to Mr. Ajit Ghose, M.A., Honorary Director of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 42, Shambazar Street, Calcutta.

Members desiring to read papers at the meeting are requested to send their manuscripts to the undersigned or to Rai Saheb Prayag Dayal, Curator Provincial Museum, Lucknow, by December 15, 1929, along with casts or estampages.—S. H. Hodivala, Hony. Secretary, Numismatic Society of India, Marzban Road, Andheri (Thana District).

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Support To The Viceroy's Statement.

At a meeting of the Council of the Parsi Central Association held on Thursday afternoon under the chairmanship of Dr. Ardeshir D. Mody, the following resolution was passed:—

"The Council of the Parsi Central Association whilst appreciating the sincerity of purpose and liberality of spirit underlying the recent pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy, consider that the re-affirmation of Dominion Status, as the natural issue of Indian constitutional Progress was essential in view of the doubts raised in recent years. The Council express their satisfaction at the decision of His Majesty's Government to call a Round Table Conference and in order to make it fully representative of all parties and interests, they trust that the Parsi Community will be adequately represented at the said Conference.

(b) The Council request His Excellency the Viceroy to forward copies of this resolution to the proper authorities.

Naujawan Bharat Sabha Conference.

—:o:—

The 1st Session of the All-India Naujawan Bharat Sabha will be held at Lahore during Congress Week.

CLAIMS OF SWADESHI CLOTH.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of Mr. Baliwala's advice to this Presidency's youth to "cary on a whirl-wind propaganda for complete boycott of foreign cloth" and the local Congress Committee's proposition recording its opinion in favour of habitual use of genuine "Khaddar" clothing, is it not time to consider the claims of "Swadeshi"—with "Khaddar" included as the most-favoured Swadeshi cloth—as a permanent institution or characteristic of Indians and not as a short-lived measure operating, say, during the Currency of what is called "communal representation" in some quarters and "Hindu-Muslim Partition" in others as evidenced in the working of the Morley-Minto and Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms introduced after the abolition of the 'Bengal Partition?'—Yours, etc.,

H. S. M.

Sir George Schuster's Return

DELHI, Nov.30.

Sir George Schuster is arriving in Bombay on December 13 and after attending meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on the 16th and 17th, is expected to return to Delhi on the 18th.—A. P.

BABY SHOW AT NAIGAUM.

—:o:—

Lady Sykes Distributes Prizes.

Lady Sykes distributed prizes to the best babies at a Baby Show held at the Naigaum Y.M.C.A. Hut, organised by the Naigaum Social Service Centre, under the auspices of the Bombay Baby and Health Week, on Saturday. Her Excellency on arrival was received by Miss I. Windgate, Industrial Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in charge of the Centre and Dr. Socratee Noronna, Secretary of the National Baby and Health Week and was introduced to the members of the committee. After a few introductory remarks by Miss. Windgate, Lady Sykes distributed prizes as follows:

SECTION I. (Birth to 6 months).
1st prize to: Baby Ismail.
2nd prize to: Anthony D'Souza.
3rd prize to: Juliet D'Souza.
4th prize to: Luis Rodricks.

SECTION II. (6 to 12 months.)
1st prize to: Harold Durham.
2nd prize to: John Mathews.
3rd prize to: Gajaba Maksie.
4th prize to: Ezikiel Fred Abraham.

Consolation prizes to: Dhanu Bhiwa and Tulsi Laxman.

SECTION III. (12 to 13 months).
1st prize to: Shahubudin.
2nd prize to: Vaman.
3rd prize to: Janu.
4th prize to: Rangaram.

SECTION IV. (18 to 24 months.)
1st prize to: Sudina Gopal.
2nd prize to: Digambar Trimbak.
3rd prize to: Amusa Sakharam.
4th prize to: Juliet D'Souza.

Instead of the usual money prizes, small gifts in the shape of brightly painted iron cribs, babies' beds fitted up with mosquitoe nets and blanket, basket of things useful to the baby, etc., were given away. Cold drinks were served to the mothers and milk and biscuits to the babies, and each mother on departing was given a small present. Follow-up work is to be done by Welfare workers thus making the Baby Show of real educational value.

The judging which was done on the following points: Weights, general nutrition, signs of health such as teething, nervous mascular and circulatory systems etc., was carried out by: Dr. M. Balfour, Dr. Mrs. Noronha, Dr. Mrs. Demonte, Dr. Miss Machado, Dr. W. Nunen, Dr. K. A. Nulkar, Dr. Coelho and Dr. S. W. Patil.

A vote of thanks to Lady Sykes proposed by Mrs. J. B. Martin terminated the proceedings.

DEVELOPMENT OF INLAND WATER TRANSPORT.

Notices Of Motion in The Assembly.

CALCUTAA, Nov. 30.

Mr. K. C. Neogy has given notice of the following resolution which he proposes to move at the next session of the Assembly: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to be pleased to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into allegations about the difficulties placed in the way of the development of inland water transport by Indian contained in representation dated September 7, 1929, made to Government in the Department of Commerce by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce". It is understood that similar notices have been given by a large number of other members.

Programme Of Legislative Assembly.

—:o:—

DELHI, Nov.30.

The detailed programme of the Legislative Assembly is being drawn up but no announcement is expected till the return of President Patel on December 1. It is, however, understood that eight days will be alloted for non-official business (both resolutions and bills), while last year only five or six days were normally allotted. —A. P.

—:o:—

COUCIL OF STATE.

—:o:—

DELHI, Nov.30.

Hon. Sir Mahomed Habibullah to resume leadership.

It is understood that Hon. Sir Mahomed Habibullah will resume the leadership of the Council of State which he temporarily relinquished in favour of Sir Fazli Hussain.—A. P.

—:o:—

DISPUTE OVER WAGE. REDUCTION

Umpire Hears Arbitrators.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 1.

Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Mohanlal Zaveri, retired Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court who has been appointed umpire to settle question of restoration, or cut in wages of local mill operatives, heard to-day the arbitrators, Mr. Gandhi and Sheth Mangaldas and reserved judgment.—A. P.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL & INDIA.

Continued from page 14).

tioned the contention of the Crown Counsel when the latter remarked that the League against Imperialism was a Communist body. Mr. Mitter replied that Roy's letter had proved it to the hilt that the League Against Imperialism was so. With regard to the affiliation of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, Roy had suggested that this party should affiliate with the League Against Imperialism. "That will serve our purpose" he had said, and added "but you will not be condemned of having connection with Moscow."

MONEY FOR ALLISON OR SPRATT FROM MOSCOW.

Resuming the thread of his address, counsel said that the plan for sending out Dutt seemed to have been dropped, but instead Allison in April and Spratt in December were sent out. Assuming that Spratt had done in India what he was paid by the Labour Research Department to do, the Department was acting upto its reputation. Ostensibly, Spratt came out as a bookseller employed by Birrel and Carrett, I. E., Graham and Pollard. The Communist Party in England had already said that they had no money and doubtless the money for Allison or Spratt was supplied by Moscow. Conspirators in India were directed to form a small illegal Communist Party and a legal camouflage party (Workers and Peasants Party). The latter body was to be a veiled Communist Party as opposed to a national revolutionary party. Finance of course was still coming from the Continent.

SAK'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Referring to Saklatwala's visit to India in 1927 Mr. Mitter remarked that Saklatwala no doubt intended to forward the movement but in effect he acted in rather an autocratic manner. He objected to attending a conference of the Communist Party of India because it was officially affiliated to the Communist International. Alluding to the correspondence between Spratt and Dutt, counsel held that this correspondence could not strike the ordinary reader as an innocent one.

It was indeed conducted with all the paraphernalia of mystery. Invisible ink, figure, cypher, transposition code and cryptic language were all employed. Rendered into plain English the two correspondents discussed, "inter alia" the arrest of Allison, the lines on which the Workers and Peasants Party should be run, their relationship to the Communist Party, work in trade unions, the conduct of various people and their utility for the cause, the sending of letters by lascars, how to get out Communist literature, advent of Bradley, finance for the movement, how much was required and how it was to be sent out.

MONEY FROM AFGHAN FRONTIER.

Elaborating the last mentioned point Mr. Mitter said that one of the documents seized clearly pointed to the fact that a certain amount of money was coming over the Afghan frontier as each time some one had to go from Lahore to fetch it. "The prosecution does not pretend that it has proved or indeed can prove all the money which came in. The important point is that it was assumed that money would be supplied from Europe and that Dutt was given a budget of the amount required and that M. N. Roy said, the matter was being attended to. Work went on. Presumably the money did arrive and some of it, of course, we have traced."

BRADLEY'S ARRIVAL IN INDIA.

Concerning Bradley's arrival in India in September 1927 Mr. Mitter declared that clearly Bradley was sent out by the Communist Party of Great Britain of which, it was admitted in the report of the All-India Workers and Peasants Party, he was a member. Bradley had come with the approval of Dutt and therefore of Roy. His first act, six days after arrival, was to send a cover addressed in figure cypher.

"A FAKED LETTER."

Emphasising the importance of the Assembly Letter Counsel contended that this letter gained added importance because it was once held by the Bombay Party (before they had seen it) to be a "faked letter". The favourite defence of the Bolsheyik, namely "forgery", was at once invoked. He requested the Magistrate to come to the specific judicial finding that that suggestion was utterly false. This letter was in two parts. The first, signed "J" was proved to have been typed on C. P. Dutt's typewriter and the enclosure was typed on M. N. Roy's typewriter, and this point had been proved beyond doubt by handwriting experts.

Mr. Mitter continued that by 1928 the lines on which the Workers and Peasants Parties were to function had been decided. So too had the question of finance, though it broke down at times. The activities of the Communist Party of Great Britain this year consisted in sending telegrams but Hutchinson arrived in September 1928. In 1928 in addition to its usual propaganda, the Labour Research Department sent over Johnstone as a delegate and the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat sent Ryan. Their speeches and activities to further the conspiracy were on record. The Continental Group on the other hand, seemed to be responsible for the arrival of Adhikari in December 1928. The lascar system of transmitting letters was by this time in full swing. As to correspondence, P. C. Joshi corresponded with Dutt. Gopal Basak used the Labour Research Department while Nimbkar corresponded direct with Moscow. The correspondence revealed the expectation in Moscow that decisive action and revolution might come earlier in India than it did in Moscow. Moscow took direct action this year. Two sums of £1,059 and Rs. 20,000 were sent for the textile strike in Bombay. One reached its true billet and was duly used for the proper purpose but the other, alas, reached the reformist Joshi.

Prosecution arguments had not closed when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

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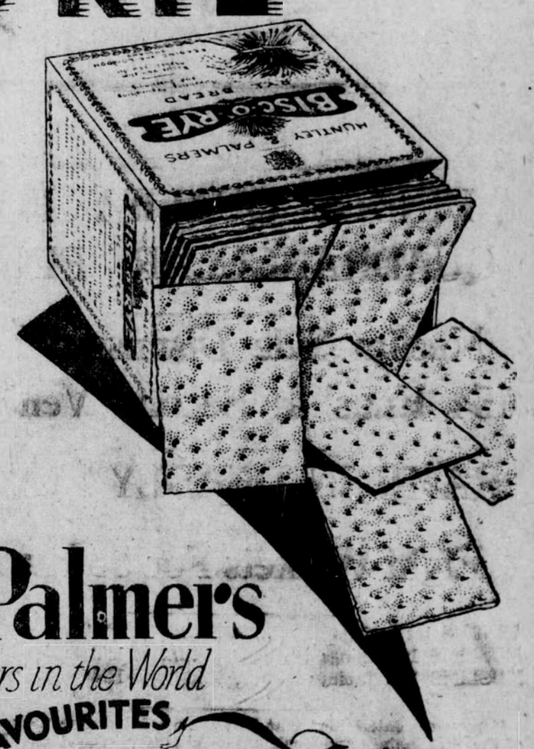

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

Private Cables.

New York January Highest 17.37 (Opening) lowest 17.30 (Closing.)

Homelryk:—"Spinners taking so far this season are 5,694,000 bales."

"Dull market but statistical position gaining strength will be felt later."

Harris:—"Cotton Continue expect moderate fluctuations but gradually higher levels."

Reuter:—"Market was dull and featureless with absence of buying."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 30th Nov. 1929.

Messrs. Stubbs and Grindroe.

"Reatureless market with steady undertone, crop advices point to reduction in bales and quality, basis firm all good styles."

WORLD'S COTTON CROPS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 2.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.'s report contains the following interesting figures:—

The following is an extract from our Liverpool letter: "As regards 'Outside Crops', we have been favoured by Professor Tod with the following statistics (in 1,000s bales).

World's Cotton Crops in Bales of 500 lbs. gross (approximate):

Season 1924-25: American 13,628; Indian 6,083; All Outside Growths including Indian 11,954; Total All Growths 25,582.

Season 1925-26: American 16,104; Indian 6,215; All Outside Growths including Indian 12,457; Total All Growths 28,561.

Season 1926-27: American 17,977; Indian 5,024; All Outside Growths including Indian 11,030; Total All Growths 29,007.

Season 1927-28: American 12,956; Indian 5,963; All Outside Growths including Indian 11,999; Total All Growths 24,955.

Season 1928-29: American 14,478; Indian 5,638; All Outside Growths including Indian 12,050; Total All Growths 26,528.

Season 1929-30: American 15,069; Indian 5,750*; All Outside Growths including Indian 12,500*; Total All Growths 27,509*.

*Professor Tod's tentative preliminary estimates.

On this showing, would's crops are about a million bales larger this season than last—about 500,000 B|c more American and 500,000 B|c 'Outsiders'. This increase, however, is offset by the fact that the carry-over to this season of American was 647,000 B|c less than last season and carry-over of 'Outsiders' was about 516,000 B|c running bales' less. Therefore while the above statistics show a larger total 'crop' than last year, total 'supply' is actually less."

GOODS NEWS FOR RY. PASSENGERS!

—:o:—

Increase In Free Allowance Of Luggage.

The Hon. Jt. Secretary of the Passengers' & T. R. Association writes:—

"The Indian Railways have decided to increase the free allowance of luggage hitherto allowed. The date of introducing the change is not yet settled, but it is likely that it may come into force from or about the 1st January 1930. The revised allowance is as under:—

3rd Class from 15 Seers to 25 Seers.

Inter Class from 25 Seers to 30 Seers.

2nd Class from 30 Seers to 40 Seers.

There will be no increase for the 1st Class passengers.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

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BY SRI AUROBINDO.

A monograph on the characteristic build of Kalidasa's aesthetic genius and the place the great poet occupies in the evolution of India's cultural life—an exemplar of the most penetrating character study and superb literary criticism.

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"Who that is interested in Kalidasa can afford to miss this superb production of Sri Aurobindo?"—"Hindu".

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Visions & Voices.—Amrita . . . . . Re. 1-
The Illusion of the Charka.—Sj. Anilbaran Ray . . . . . Re. 1-4
Life-Work of Sri Aurobindo.—Sj. Jyotish Ch. Ghose. . . . . Rs. 2-
Cultural Anthropology.—Sj. Nirmal K. Bose Re. 1-4

Arya Sahitya Bhawan,
College St. Market, CALCUTTA

A Sore Disappointment To Title-hunters?

—:o:—

A SHORT NEW YEARS HONOURS' LIST.

The New Year Honours List will appear on January 1, 1930. The list is expected to be short.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1929.

HINDUS QUALIFY FOR QUADRANGULAR FINAL.

Muslim Side Dismissed For 154 Runs In Second Venture.

RAMJI IN DEADLY FORM.

Eight Wickets For 55 Runs.

HINDUS 1st Innings	.....	291
MUSLIMS 1st Innings	.....	123
MUSLIMS 2nd Innings	.....	154

Hopes were entertained that Muslims would retrieve their disaster of the first innings and would make a plucky stand on Monday, especially when Dilawar had made 63 overnight and remained unbeaten. These hopes, however, were falsified. Dilawar could add only 9 to his overnight score, and was sent to the pavilion when he had made 92. Abdus Salaam was the only player who could score a double figure on Monday, and was dismissed when he had made 14 with great efforts. In the case of other players, with the exception of some semblance of stand, it was a question of walk-in and walk-out, and the whole team was dismissed for 154, thus suffering a defeat by an innings and 14 runs.

HINDUS.	MAHOMEDANS.
—:o:—	—:o:—
D. B. Deodhar, (Capt.)	Syed Abdus Salam.
C. K. Naidu.	Dilawar Hussein.
L. P. Jai.	M. E. Sheikh.
S. R. Godambe.	A. A. Hakim.
S. M. Joshi.	M. Mohiuddin.
J. G. Navle.	T. T. Barodawalla.
V. M. Merchant.	A. A. A. Fyzee.
L. Ramji.	G. H. Kazrani.
S. S. Joshi.	S. M. Kadri.
C. N. Mehta.	Shahabuddin.
K. G. Pardeshi.	M. A. Shariff.
RESERVES.	RESERVES.
P. B. Katrecha.	A. G. Kazi.
M. A. Deshmukh.	A. Khairaz.
S. K. Pawasker.	

UMPIRES.

B. S. Enappu and J. Bertwistle.

The curtain was rung down on the first match of the Quadrangular Tournament on Monday when the Mahomedans collapsed in their second innings for 154 runs, leaving the Hindus winners by an innings and 14 runs. It was a not altogether unexpected result, but Dilawar's fine stand on the previous day had aroused hopes that perhaps the Muslims might make a fight of it. He was dismissed rather early in the morning, and by noon the entire side had been disposed of for the addition of only 41 runs.

Ramji was chiefly responsible for this. Keeping a difficult length he was almost unplayable and six of the remaining seven wickets fell to him. Barodawalla shaped very well for the time he was at the wicket; but he managed to touch the wrong one and was dismissed. The Muslim skipper was not himself and at no time did he inspire confidence. Low down in the batting order Shahabuddin made an attempt to go for the bowling and succeeded in putting Ramji away on one or two occasions. But he soon paid the penalty for his temerity. At the end Ramji showed the fine analysis of 8 wickets for 55 runs.

The match between the Europeans and Parsis, beginning today has created unusual interest and there will be a good crowd out.

Punctually at half-past-ten on Monday morning Dilawar Hussein and Barodawalla came out to continue the Mahomedans' second innings against the Hindus. Ramji opened from the pavilion end and competed a maiden over to Barodawalla, while S. S. Joshi was entrusted with the leather at the other end, this over being unproductive as well. S. M. Joshi replaced Ramji who came over to the Esplanade end. A lucky snick by Dilawar produced four runs, and this was followed by a neat glance for four.

Barodawalla opened his account by pulling S. M. Joshi to "on" for a brace and this sent 110 on the board. With a stroke over the fielders in the slips Barodawalla obtained three runs, but in attempting a nasty bumper from Ramji he touched the ball into Deodhar's hands. (113—4—5). Abdus Salaam came to the crease and immediately survived an appeal for a catch behind the wicket. After Dilawar had taken a single off Joshi, the Muslim skipper snicked him through, the slips for a brace. In Ramji's next over Dilawar's career at the wicket came to an end when Naidu held him in the slips. (116—5—72). Dilawar had been at the wicket for over two hours and a half, and his had been a splendid innings. A. A. Fyzee succeeded him and played out the over. In the next each obtained a single, but neither batsman was comfortable. Occasional runs caused 120 runs to be hoisted and Abdus Salaam greeted this with a drive to the press tent and a single completed the over. Abdus Salaam obtained a lucky two with a risky shot into the gully but in the same over Ramji scattered his wickets. (129—6—14).

Kadri replaced him but was completely beaten by the demon bowler with the first ball he faced. (129—7—0).

FOUR WICKETS FOR 17 RUNS.

Ramji was deadly and during the morning he had taken 4 wickets at a cost of 17 runs.

Shahabuddin opened with a lucky stroke for two, and after Fyzee had obtained a single, drove Joshi into the country for another. The cricket was very slow and an hour's play in the morning had produced only 33 runs.

Shahabuddin had come out with the idea of hitting and when Ramji pitched one near enough he dispatched it to the long boundary. A single followed by a slice for two caused 140 to be appear, but immediately after this Shahabuddin gave Naidu an easy chance in the slips which that bowler accepted. (141—8—9).

The next batsman to come in was Hakim. S. M. Joshi gave place to S. S. Joshi off whom Fyzee took a single and stole the next over. Here he was given a life when Navle failed to hold a snick. Two singles gave place to a stroke for three by Hakim, but that batsman succumbed to an appeal for l-b-w by Ramji. (149—9—4).

AN INNINGS DEFEAT.

The Mahomedans still required 19 runs to avoid an innings defeat when Mohiuddin came out to form the last wicket partnership. A single by Fyzee sent 150 up and at the other end the same batsman obtained another. Unexpectedly Mohiuddin stipped out to Ramji and hit him into the country for three, but the innings came to an end when he put his leg in front of a straight one from S. S. Joshi. (154—10—3).

The Hindus were thus left winners by an innings and 14 runs. It had been a sensational collapse due chiefly to Ramji, who had had bowled splendidly.

HINDUS—(1st Innings.)

K G Pardeshi, c A A Fyzee, b M E Sheikh	76
J G Navle, l.b.w. A A Hakim	20
L P Jai, b. A A Hakim	0
C K Naidu, c. S M Kadri, b. Shahabuddin	155
D B Deodhar, b. A A Hakim	0
V M Merchant, c. M E Sheikh, b. Mohiuddin	9
C N Mehta, c. Mohiuddin, b Shahabuddin	12
S S Joshi, c. Dilawar Hussein, b. Shahabuddin	2
S R Godambe, (not out)	5
L Ramji, l.b.w., A A Hakim	2
S M Joshi, l.b.w., Shahabuddin	0
Extras	11
Total	291

Fall of wickets —1 for 49; 2 for 7; 3 for 171; 4 for 184, 5 for 238; for 263; 7 for 282; 8 for 285; 9 for 290; 10 for 291.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
A. E. Sheikh,	23	5	75	1
A. A. Hakim,	27	5	80	4
Shahabuddin,	19.4	3	54	4
Mohiuddin,	16	2	63	1
Abdus Salam,	1	0	8	0

MAHOMEDANS. (1st Innings.)

M E Sheikh, c. S M Joshi, b. Ramji	39
Dilawar Hussein, c. S S Joshi, b. C K Naidu	13
A A Fyzee, l.b.w. S M Joshi	2
G H Kazrani, st. J G Navle, b. S M Joshi	21
b Ramji	9
A A Hakim l-b-w Ramji	4
M Mohiuddin l-b-w S S Joshi	3
Extras	4
Total	154

Fall of wickets: 1 for 24; 2 for 31; 3 for 100; 4 for 113; 5 for 116; 6 for 129; 7 for 129; 8 for 141; 9 for 149; 10 for 154.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M	R	W
L. Ramji	26	8	55	8
S. S. Joshi	14.3	4	35	1
S. R. Godambe	8	3	12	1
S. M. Joshi	18	0	35	0
K. G. Pardeshi	4	2	4	0
D. B. Deodhar	2	1	9	0

WAR ON COMMUNISTS IN BRITAIN.

—:o:—

National Labour Party Starts "Cleansing."

Bridgeman Firm.

REFUSES TO RESIGN FROM LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The National Labour Party has had under consideration the question of the attitude to be adopted towards the organisation known as the League Against Imperialism. Under the resolutions of the Labour Conferences Communists are not eligible for holding offices or for offering themselves for elections. But there was no prohibition against members belonging to the League Against Imperialism. The National Labour Party have now decided that the League Against Imperialism should be regarded as an auxiliary body of the Communist International and that in consequence the members of the League Against Imperialism should be treated as Comunist and should stand debarred from participation in the proceedings of the Labour Conference as well as from offering themselves as candidates on behalf of Labour to any elected office.

In view of this decision Mr. Bridgeman who is also member of the Labour Party was invited to resign from the League Against Imperialism. But Mr. Bridgeman has chosen to retain his connection with the League Against Imperlism and to retire from the candidature for seat on the Executive of the local District Labour Organisation.—Free Press Beam Strvice.

BRITISH COMMUNIST CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Meerut Prisoners Elected To Presidum.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

There was a session of the British Communist Congress at Leeds when a number of resolutions were passed pertaining to India.

The principal resolution exhorted the Indian workers to continue to carry out militant mass programme and elected Messrs. Spratt, Bradley, Usmani and Hutchinson to the Presidum and appreciated the services rendered by them.—Free Press Beam Service.

BRITAIN HONOURS GERMAN PROFESSOR

—:o:—

Copley Gold Medal for Prof. Planck.

RUGBY, Dec. 1.

The well-known German scientist Professor Max Planck has been presented by the Royal Society with Copley Medal which is the highest honour the Society can confer. Professor Planck hirty years ago discovered quantum theory which Sir Ernest Rutherford, President of the Royal Society describes as "having effected not only veritable revolution in physics but profoundly changed our methods of thought and concepts of philosophy."

Professor Planck is also responsible for new invention which in Sir Oliver Lodges view will have important effect upon future development of X-rays and light generally. The Society also awarded Royal medals to Professors Littlewood and Muir, Davy medal to Professor G. N. Lewis and Hughes Medal to Professor Hansgeiger.

The Nobel Prize in science for 1928 has been awarded to Professor O. W. Richardson, Director of Research in Physics at the Kings College, London.—B. O. W.

KASHMERE STATE FOR SALE!

—:o:—

Sensational Reports In British Press.

RULER'S DENIAL.

LIBELLOUS ASPERSIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

That the Indian Princes are alarmed at the prospect of advent of responsible Government both in British India and the Native States and are only too eager to retire securing comfortable annuities is the rumour which is given currency in the Sensational Organs of the British Press from time to time.

KASHMIR FOR SALE.

In to-day's issue of the "Sunday Express" prominence is given to a wild rumour that His Highness Sir Harisingh, Maharaja of Kashmir is contemplating the sale of Kashmir in return for a grant of very liberal annuity.

The paper emphasizes that Kashmir is suitable for British army purposes both from strategic and climatic point of view. In explanation of this alleged decision of the Maharaja of Kashmir the paper quotes an unnamed authority who says, "The Princes are realising that the "despot's days" are rapidly passing away and that it is wise to go while going is good.

The Free Press of India is in a position to state that this statement of the "Sunday Express" is unfounded and libellous aspersion on the Kashmir ruler. Far from enertaining any intention of relinquishing Kashmir which His Highness cannot do even if His Highness so desired His Highness, while in England, showed that he had ambitious plans for the progress and development of the State. Kashmir is possibly one of few States rich in mineral wealth in which the State has preferred to disallow development to allowing exploitation by foreign interest.

HERO OF THE DAY.

Ramji who took eight wickets in the Second innings of the Muslims.

T T Barodawalla, (run out)	27
Abdus Salam, (run out)	1
S M Kadri, b. S S Joshi	0
M Shariff, b. S S Joshi	8
M. Mohiuddin, c. Ramji b. S. R Godambe	0
A A Hakim, b. Ramji	9
Shahabuddin, (not out)	0
Extras	3
Total	123

Fall of wkts.:—1 for 17; 2 for 49; 3 for 57; 4 for 86; 5 for 93; 6 for 95; 7 for 110; 8 for 112; 9 for 121; 10 for 123.

MAHOMEDANS—2nd Innings.

M E Sheikh c J G Navle b S R Godambe	4
Dilawar Hussein c D B Deodhar b Ramji	72
M Shariff c C K Naidu b Ramji	1
G H Kazrani b Ramji	31
T T Barodawalla, c D B Deodhar b Ramji	5
Abdus Salaam b Ramji	14
A A Fyzee not out	7
S M Kadri b Ramji	0
Shahabuddin c C K Naidu	

NEW TRAFFIC REGULATION IN BRITAIN

—:o:—

Bill before Parliament

RUGBY, Dec. 1.

Drastic proposals affecting all classes of traffic on the highways of Britain are contained in the text just issued on the Road Traffic Bill which will be introduced in the House of Lords next Thursday. The chief proposals are abolition of speed limit of 20 miles per hour. Motorccaches to be subject to speed limit of 30 miles per hour. No maximum speed limit for light motorcars and motorcycles. Heavy penalties for "careless driving" second conviction for the later offence involving cancellation of driver licence. The minimum age for motor-cycle drivers licence to be raised from fourteen to sixteen.

THIRD PARTY RISKS.

All applicants for driving licences to make a declaration of physical fitness. Compulsory insurance against third party risks drivers being obliged to carry certificates of Insurance. Restriction of duty hours for drivers of heavy motor vehicles. Area Commissioners to license public service vehicles and regulates routes and services.

The terms of the proposed measure have generally been approved by the Automobile Association and the Royal Automobile Cluo, two great organisations of motorists.—B. O. W.

Local Self-Govt. In Baroda.

TALUKA BOARDS MERE DEPARTMENTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY.

DEATH OF NAGAR SHETT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 26.

The death of Nagarsheth Maganbhai Purushottam Haribhakti last Thursday removes a prominent figure from the public life of the city. He died at the ripe age of 73. After the arrest of the late Maharaja Mahlarrao, the Baroda State was going to lapse to the Paramount Power, when Mr. Maganbhai convinced the Residency that the people wanted the State to continue under an Indian ruler and the Government of India decided to allow the late Dowager Maharani Jamnabai, the widow of Maharaja Khanderao, to adopt a son and the present ruler was chosen for adoption. Mr. Maganlal was responsible for allaying the people's apprehensions and got redress for them in the recruiting disturbances in the city during the War and led the people many times as Nagarsheth (Lord Mayor) and head of the Mahajan. A public meeting of the citizens of Baroda is being convened under many signatures to express the feelings of condolence of the citizens on 28th November.

DEATH-KNELL OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Reaction is in the ascendant. The Taluka Local Boards have ceased to exist since 1st November, 1929. The District Boards have been reorganised. Under the plea of developing the village Panchayats the Talukka Boards have been given the go-by. Nobody in the Bombay Presidency has ever dreamt of abolishing the Taluka Boards, although the village Panchayats have been established in many villages. Perhaps the training that the prominent public workers of the Taluka received through the Boards made them more vocal and independent and developed Taluka patriotism to a rather inconvenient degree and hence the Government seem to have hit upon the plan of abolishing them. Direct election for District Boards having been introduced, only the rich few can manage to enter them. In British India the President is always elected. In Baroda the right was temporarily conferred on the Baroda District Board, but was withdrawn in 1928 and now all Presidents of the District Boards are the Collectors (Subas) of the Districts ex-officio without any exception. A few of the Taluka Boards had been given the right of electing the President, but it was soon withdrawn. Some of the Gam Panchayats (Village Boards) had been given the right of electing their Presidents, but that right was also withdrawn. and the village headman (Government Patel) is ex-officio President. Thus from Village Boards to District Boards, there is now no elected President.

Among the Municipalities, Baroda has not got the right of an elected President, but only a nominated non-official President has been appointed; Navsari, Patan and Amreli have been temporarily allowed to elect the Municipal President since only half the members are elected, and the other Municipalities and Town Councils are all under official Presidents. All these bodies are considered branches of the revenue offices of the Taluka or District, and even the Municipalities are supposed to be part of the administrative machine. Nobody can detect where local self-government comes in, since all these bodies are under official control. This is in spite of compulsory education for a quarter of a century.

FARCE OF LIBERTY OF PRESS.

The liberty of the Press in Baroda now exists only in name. The full story of "Dolti Dunia" (a weekly), is now out. Mr. Dayashankar Manishankar Bhatt applied for permission to make a declaration to start the paper. The then District Magistrate of Baroda, Mr. M. K. Nadkarni, after due inquiry gave the necessary permission. The declaration was duly made by Mr. Dayashankar and the paper began to be published. In order to get the concession of the postal department as a registered paper, due steps were taken but the Baroda Government did not forward the application to the Residency and thence to the postal department, and the paper had to attach a half-anna postal stamp instead of a quarter anna stamp for months. When Mr. Dayashankar left Baroda for Bombay, another declaration was necessary, but the required permission was not granted and the proceedings lengthened out for months without any result. Now it is reported that the then Suba and District Magistrate was answered for granting the permission to start "Dolti Dunia" and transferred to Navsari, and his promotion was stopped for six months for using a discretion vested in him by law, and even now although the six months have elapsed, his promotion is still not granted. Rao Bahadur Ambegaokar told the Dhara Sabha (the Legislative Council) that the re-enacting of the permission sections from the old Act will not harm anybody, as no permission had been refused and it was not likely to be refused in future.

PITY THE RYOT.

The locusts have done immense harm in some parts of Kadi District and the want of rains during the latter part of the monsoon have made the condition of the agriculturists quite miserable. Will the State administration give them relief?

U. P. Banking Enquiry Committee.

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DELHI, Nov.30.

The United Provinces Banking Enquiry Committee meets at Lucknow on December 2 and the following days under the Chairmanship of Mr. Blunt. The sittings will occupy the entire week. The Committee will consider and discuss the reports on the intensive surveys of selected villages which have been carried out in accordance with the programme chalked out by the Central Committee and also consider replies received to the Committee's questionnaire, decide how gaps in the information sought should be filled and select witnesses for giving oral evidence. —A. P.

RUSH OF PRESSMEN TO "DO" AGA KHAN'S WEDDING.

More than 650,000 Francs To Be Distributed In Charity To French Poor.

AIX-LES-BAINS MAYOR THANKS AGA KHAN.

PARIS, Dec. 2.

Over 100 journalists have already applied for admission to the Municipal Council Hall, Aix-Les-Bains for the Aga Khan's wedding witnesses to which, according to the "Petit Parisien," will be the ex-Minister Borrel and the well-known lawyer of Paris, M. Durand.

The Mayor of Aix-Les-Bains will make speech thanking the Aga Khan for his gift of 650,000 francs to the poor.

The guests will afterwards be entertained at a luncheon in the neighbouring town of Belley, the birthplace of the celebrated gastronomist Brillatsavarin.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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